The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1871. NEW SERIES. NO. 904.

COCK-A-DOODLE!

The Old Stand-By State of the Republicans Gone Democratic.

Election of a Democratic Governor and Probably All the Members of Congress.

The Republicans Surprised at Their Sudden Overthrow.

Out With the Gun.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—Our State election to-day is calling out quite a full vote. Up to 1 o'clock p. m. returns from the various points state that the Republicans would hold about the same ground as last year.

LATER.—The incomplete vote of this city shows a plurality for Bell, Democrat, for Congress, over Stevens, in the Second district, and leaves the result in doubt.

The results in these towns, representing different sections, show Democratic gains all over the State.

9 P. M.—Returns from 54 towns foot up 919 net Democratic gain, and 60 towns show Pike to be 120 ahead of Weston.

The complexion of the House has not yet been determined, but the prospect is that the Senate will be Democratic, owing to the large Democratic gains in Grafton county.

Republicans fear the defeat of General Griffin in the Third Congressional district. But few returns of his vote, however, are yet received.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—Manchester gives Pike 1,670 and Weston 1,703, against last year—Stearns, Republican, 1,691; Bedell, Democrat, 990, and Flint 34.

Manchester gives Stevens for Congress 1,565, and Bell, Democrat, 1,794.

Plymouth gives Pike 122 and Weston 215. Last year it gave Stearns 141, Bedell 157, and Flint 58.

Warner gives Pike 176 and Weston 259. Last year it gave Stearns 193, Bedell 224, and Flint 19.

Forty-eight towns heard from foot up for Pike 7,521, Weston 8,064, and Cooper, Labor Reform, 109.

Hillsboro gives Pike 149 and Weston 244. Last year it gave Stearns 149, Bedell 206, and Flint 75.

Andover gives Pike 93 and Weston 228. Last year it gave Stearns 84, Bedell 158, and Flint 38.

Hopkinston gives Pike 247 and Weston 231. Last year it gave Stearns 259, Bedell 173, and Flint 54.

Returns from 105 towns give Pike 18,011; Weston, 18,220; Cooper, 219; scattering, 116. Republican loss, 1,257. Weston, in these towns, falls short 127 of a majority.

The vote at Canard is as follows: Pike, 1,422; Weston, 1,130. Last year it gave Stearns 1,442; Bedell, 1,551; Flint, 593.

Nashua gives Pike 958; Weston, 713. Last year it gave Stearns 1,039, Bedell 648 and Flint 105.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—Dover gives Pike 759; Weston, 608. Last year it gave Stearns 1,029; Bedell, 274; Flint, 238.

Keene gives Pike 797; Weston, 497. Last year it gave Stearns 795; Bedell, 367.

One hundred and thirty-eight towns give Pike 23,385; Weston, 23,654; Cooper, 250; scattering, 1,322.

The Republican loss is 1,812. Weston is now short 113 of a majority. It looks as if the Democrats had elected all three members of Congress.

Rollins, the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, concedes the election of Weston.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 14.—The Republicans give up the contest for Governor, and the Democrats are jubilant.

The Republicans have carried the county officers. The vote for Senator is close, but Marcy, Dem., probably elected.

The vote in this city for Governor is—Pike, 1,044; Weston, 914; scattering, 5. Republican loss since last year 417.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14—Midnight.—One hundred and fifty-four towns give Pike 26,365, Weston 26,178, Cooper 253, scattering 132. Net Republican loss 2,233.

CONCORD, N. H., March 15, 2:50 A. M.—The Democrats are jubilant and are parading the street in front of the State-house. The Republicans have elected Senators in districts Two, Three, Five, Seven, and Nine.

The Democrats have probably carried the other seven districts. The districts Three and Four are Republican, the other three are Democratic. The House will probably have a Republican majority of about 20.

The election of three Democratic Congressmen is conceded, Hibbard, of Laconia, in the First, Bell, of Manchester, in the Second, and Parker, of Claremont, in the Third district.

CONCORD, March 15, 1 A. M.—Returns from 172 towns foot up: Pike, 28,241; Weston, 28,139; Cooper, 253; scattering, 132. Republican net loss, 2,476. Weston is probably elected by over one thousand plurality.

CLAYTON'S GAME.

He Wins, and Scatters his Enemies to the Four Winds—Johnson to be Deprived of the Price for Which he Sold Himself.

SOME NICE TRICKERY.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 14.—The Avalanche's Little Rock special of to-day says that Clayton has again been elected United States Senator. In the Senate the vote stood: Clayton, 18; McDonald, 3; Sol. F. Clark (Democrat), 2; E. H. English (Democrat), 1; J. F. White (colored), 1. In the House: Clayton, 42; McDonald, 15; Clark, 12; White, 4; English, 2; scattering, 3. This gives Clayton 17 majority on joint ballot. The galleries and lobbies of both houses were crowded to their utmost capacity while the vote was being taken. As soon as the result was announced, the loudest cheering rent the air. The friends of Clayton at once proceeded to his room in the west wing of the capitol, where the wildest scene of enthusiasm prevailed. Several liberal Republicans, who have heretofore opposed the Governor, voted for him and secured his election. This was part of the bargain between Johnson and Clayton.

LATER.

MEMPHIS, March 14.—The Avalanche Little Rock special to-night says the House passed the joint resolution to-night for adjournment on the 25th.

The ex-Lieutenant Governor is about to come to grief. It is currently reported this evening that Clayton intends to oust him from his new office. There is a provision in the Constitution which says no executive officer shall be eligible to any office during the term for which he was elected. It is believed Clayton will sue out a writ of quo warranto against Johnson and have him brought before his Supreme Court, and under that provision the court will declare him ineligible to the office of Secretary of State at this time, and thereby he will be got rid of altogether. His late political friends hope such will be the case. It is also stated, on the authority of Senator McDonald, that Clayton will never get his seat as Senator by reason of his frauds in the late election. When Hadley takes his seat as Governor, it is given out as his intention to make his administration very conservative.

SAVAGE MEXICO.

The Foreigners in Tehuantepec Flying for their Lives—Excitement over the Coming Election, Etc., Etc.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 9, via HAVANA, March 14.—The journals in opposition to Juarez are severe in their strictures on the Secretary of Legation of the United States here. They charge him with interfering in the elections, and intimate that his government favors the re-election of Juarez and entertains designs on Mexican territory. His friends, however, vindicate him, and deny any interference by him whatever. The Mexican press feels sore over the colonization of Lower California by Americans.

A public rumor is that Romero will retire to private life.

Much excitement prevails in the district of Tehuantepec in consequence of conspiracies against the lives and properties of foreigners. Many have fled with their families in order to save their lives, leaving their property behind. Posters were affixed to the houses of foreigners threatening the inmates with assassination. Letters from persons present confirm these facts. One says we must abandon the Isthmus to God and the Mexicans. Another says the foreigners are flying for their lives. Among the principal persons threatened are Mr. Wolf, United States Consul, Du Bois, a citizen of the United States, De Gives, a Frenchman, and two priests, charged with appropriating the statue of St. Vincent to their patron saint, and saying that the troops carried off the saint. The Course of Victoria, a newspaper published in Oaxaca, has been influential in bringing about this state of things. Minister Nelson is investigating this and other matters, and addresses Mr. Fish on the subject.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Germans Gradually Withdrawing from French Territory—Paris Perfectly Quiet—England and America as Her Bitterest Enemy—Etc., etc.

Advices up to 3 O'clock this Morning.

LONDON, March 15, 3 A. M.—The German Prefect of the Lower Seine forbids, under heavy penalties, all mayors in that department from obeying the instructions of their French superiors until peace is finally concluded.

Some disturbances have taken place at Rouen, and the local press appeals to the people to maintain order.

A convention has been signed restoring the railway, postal and telegraph service throughout France.

The German army of occupation is now supplied with provisions by the French Commissariat, and requisitions have ceased.

The national guards in Montmartre District, Paris, have agreed to surrender the cannon remaining in their posession on the production of a receipt for their delivery.

The Germans Vacating.

BERLIN, March 13.—A decree dated on the 5th inst., just published, abolishes the governorships of Versailles, Nancy and Rheims, the duties of which are transferred to the military commanders. The Germans have also relinquished the administration of affairs in the occupied departments of France, so far as education and religion are concerned, reserving, however, the right to resume it in case the French arrangement proves unsatisfactory. The Germans retain the management of postal, railroad and telegraphic services in those portions of France held by them.

The Cross Gazette denies the truth of the report that Weisemburg has been annexed to Bavaria.

Prince Frederick Charles is at Rouen, where he reviews the German troops.

The North German Gazette Official says, editorially, that, unless France protects the peaceful German citizens returning to their avocations and residences in that country, reprisals must be made by the Germans.

The French Minister to Austria.

PARIS, March 13, Eve.—Marquis De Banneville, lately French Minister to Rome, has been appointed Minister to Vienna.

It is rumored that all sous prefectures are to be abolished throughout France.

Favre Protests.

Jules Favre has gone to the headquarters of Emperor William, at Ferrieres, to protest against the requisitions still levied by the Germans in some portions of France.

Thiers comes to Paris to-morrow.

The malcontents of the National Guards at Montmartre have given in to the authorities and returned all cannon in their possession. The city is quiet.

LONDON, March 14.—Trade at Rouen is reviving, and purchases of cotton tissues have commenced.

The German military authorities have billeted a large number of additional troops upon the inhabitants of Rouen, because of the general display of emblems of mourning during the review of German forces in that city.

Napoleon on His Way to England.

It is said the ex-Emperor Napoleon passed through Verviers, Belgium, to-day, on his way to Chiselhurst.

PARIS, March 14.—All apprehensions of trouble at Montmartre have vanished.

The Prussians continue their exactions in the occupied departments.

The Peace Conference.

BERLIN, March 14.—Baron Von Arnim and Herr de Balar, the latter the German Minister to Belgium, have been appointed to participate in the Peace Convention at Brussels.

The Emperor William.

LONDON, March 13.—The Emperor William and party have arrived at the city of Nancy, where they were enthusiastically received by the German troops. They go to Metz to-morrow, and, after an inspection of the city and fortress, will continue their journey to Berlin.

The Expulsion of the Germans.

BERLIN, March 14.—The German Government has asked information from that of France whether the decree issued by the late Government of National Defense for the expulsion of Germans from France has been cancelled. An immediate reply was requested, but France desires time for consideration, and it has been granted.

The Russo-Prussian Treaty.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—An official denial is given to-day of the recent report that a secret treaty exists between Russia and Prussia, which was to have been put into active operation in certain eventualities during the late war.

The French Troops in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, March 14.—The French troops who entered Belgium are returning to France, but leave their arms in the hands of the Belgium authorities until after the conclusion of a definite peace.

The Lyons Railway.

PARIS, March 14.—The Paris and Lyons railroad will be restored to the French Government to-morrow, and at once be placed in the hands of its former managers.

Condition of Paris.

Some disorders have occurred in the city. Among the events of the day was the mobbing of a policeman. The press urge upon the Government the adoption of stringent measures for the restoration of order.

German Governor of France.

BERLIN, March 14.—Herr Fabrice has been appointed chief of the civil administration of the occupied French department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"England's Bitter Enemy."

LONDON, March 14.—Mr. Roebuck, in an address at Sheffield to-night, denounced the liberation of the Fenian convicts as an unauthorized act, and their reception in America as disgraceful to the country and as another proof that she is England's bitter enemy.

From China.

Secretary Wade, in charge of the British Legation at Pekin, telegraphs under date of the 26th ultimo, that reports from all parts of China show that the country is quiet.

The Treaty of Prague.

LONDON, March 14.—A special to the Edinburgh Scotsman says: Count Bismarck is prepared to execute the treaty of Prague so far as to restore North Schleswig to Denmark.

The Black Sea Question.

LONDON, March 14.—The Times congratulates Europe upon the results of the Black Sea Conference. A final session of the Conference will be held to-day.

The United States corvette Shenandoah is at Southampton.

The English Parliament.

In the House of Commons last night a speech was made by Sir John Parkington, attacking, in the strongest terms, the abolition of the system of purchasing commissions in the army as another step nearer democracy, which would entail a vast expense upon the country and disgrace the army. At the urgent request of Mr. Gladstone, whose health is still delicate, the debate was adjourned till Thursday.

Gladstone induced the House of Commons last night to postpone, until after the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace between France and Germany, the debate on the project to apply the maritime principles agreed to in 1856 to warfare on land.

Messrs. Cave and Hughes took part in the general discussion on the Trades' Unions, both defending them.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 14, 4:30 p. m.—Consols 91¾ for money and 91⅞ for account. Bonds quiet; 1862's 91¾; do old 65's 91¾; do 67's 90⅝; do 10-40's 88¾. Stocks quiet; Erie 18½; Illinois Central 110¾; Atlantic 30½. Tallow 60s 6d. Linseed oil scarce and firm at 33s 5d@33s 10d. Petroleum—refined 16¾@17d. American hops 3s@3s 10d. Manchester yarns and fabrics steady.

ANTWERP, March 14.—Petroleum, 49s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 14, 4:30 p. m.—Cotton—Demand fair and market firm; middling uplands 7⅛@7¼d; middling Orleans 7⅜@7½d; sales of 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export. Breadstuffs and provisions are unchanged. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 15,000 quarters, of which 12,500 quarters are American.

The Mormons Dumbfounded.

SALT LAKE, March 14.—Owing to the refusal on the part of the Territorial Treasurer to pay the jury fees consequent upon the late decision of the Supreme Court declaring that the District Courts of the United States are not territorial tribunals, Chief Justice McKean yesterday discharged the grand and petit jurors in attendance on the Third District Court sine die, attacking at the same time the course of the Treasurer and Mormon authorities generally. This action of Judge McKean's was wholly unlooked for and has created perfect consternation among the bar litigants and in fact all parties, completely putting a stop as it does to all business, civil and criminal, requiring the aid of juries.

WASHINGTON.

Congress to Pass Butler's Kuklux Bill and then Adjourn.

Mr. Beck's Disability Bill Fails for Want of the Two-thirds Vote.

Another Blast from Sumner's San Domingo Siege Gun.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

KUKLUX OUTRAGES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—The Republican caucus committee finally agreed on a bill this afternoon for the suppression of the Kuklux in the South, and afterwards submitted it to the Republican Senatorial caucus and to the Republican caucus of the members of the House held to-night. The measure is not only an elaborate but extraordinary one, and includes the leading features of four different bills, which have been prepared by Senators Morton and Sumner and Representatives Shellabarger and Mercur. The bill is to apply to those States where disorders are prevalent, and the President is given the discretionary power to decide on its enforcement in localities. While the bill is full of details, its general features transfer the punishment of crime to the Federal civil authorities, who are, in cases of necessity, to be supported by the military forces. The bill will probably be first acted on in the Senate, where it can be introduced without objection, but in the House it is almost impossible, with the present Democratic strength, to submit it as the rules are now constituted. The House will therefore have to wait for the action of the Senate unless the Republican caucus, which is in session at this writing, and the Senatorial caucus, which meets again to-morrow, decide not to adopt this bill. The session of Congress must necessarily last several weeks.

THE DISABILITY BILL.

There was a long and interesting struggle in the House to-day on the amnesty question, and a bill, which only excepted all army and navy officers, and all Congressmen, and all members of State Conventions who voted for secession, came within a dozen votes of securing the required two-thirds. Some forty Republicans, including two from Vermont and several from New York and the West, the entire Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama delegations, and portions of the Virginia, North and South Carolina, voted with the Democrats for the bill. Representative Beck, who had charge of the measure, finding that it would only get a party vote if made universal in its character, allowed the exceptions to be proposed. It certainly would have passed had it not been for the feeling on the Republican side on the Kuklux question.

COAL AND SALT.

The House free coal and free salt bills came up in the Senate to-day, and were laid aside. The chairman of the Finance Committee is of the opinion that there will be no action upon them at this session, while that committee is so constituted as to render it a matter of doubt if they will ever pass.

THE PRESIDENT

expects to leave here about the last of April with his family, for California, and they will remain on the Pacific coast six or eight weeks, returning here about the latter part of June. After spending a week or two in Washington, they will leave for Long Branch to reside there during the summer.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

A bill pending before the Senate Pacific Railroad Committee proposes to amend the Texas Pacific railroad bill by changing the eastern terminus from Marshall to the eastern boundary of the State due east from Marshall, and providing that the gauge of the entire road shall be uniform.

The contract for the transportation of public moneys and securities existing between the Treasury Department and Adams Express Company has been enlarged, so as to embrace all established lines, except that of Wells, Fargo & Co., in Missouri and Iowa. Also Omaha and Nebraska City, in Nebraska, Atchison and Leavenworth, in Kansas, and all intermediate places. Heretofore the contract referred to did not extend beyond the Mississippi river.

SUMNER AND SAN DOMINGO.

In fulfillment of his intention to fight the San Domingo question step by step, Mr. Sumner attempted to present in the Senate a memorial from a certain exiled citizen of San Domingo, protesting against the annexation of that Republic, on the ground that Baez had no power to act in the matter. Senator Sherman raised the point of order that foreigners could not petition the United States Senate. The Vice President sustained the point, and Mr. Sumner could not get the petition before the Senate, but in the course of his remarks he denounced Baez as an usurper, who was engaged in the attempt to sell his country.

[To the Associated Press.]

SIX-CENT STAMPS.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ordered the preparation of new stamps of the denomination of six cents.

NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate to-day: Walter N. Smith, Assistant Attorney General of the United States; Wm. McMichael, Solicitor of Internal Revenue; D. S. Weld, Chief Justice of Montana Territory; William H Chesebrough, of New York, Secretary of Legation at London; Dilman Fisk, Recorder of the land office at St. Louis; George Bradley, Indian Agent for Michigan; Edwin Ells, Indian Agent for Washington Territory; James Laidley, Assistant Internal Revenue Collector of the First district of California; A C Smith, Collector of Internal Revenue of the First district of Minnesota; D. Davidson, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Sixth district of Tennessee.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

The committee appointed by the Senate Republican caucus to frame a bill for the better protection of life and property in the South, reported to a meeting held this afternoon, recommending substantially the adoption by the caucus of what is known as the Butler bill. The report of the committee gave rise to a discussion, which lasted nearly three hours, strong opposition being manifested to both the judicial and military features of the bill. Finally, the caucus adjourned, without action, until one o'clock to-morrow. It is, however, the general impression that the majority of the caucus will then direct the bill to be introduced for passage in the Senate without material modification.

THE MEXICAN COMMISSION.

In the United States and Mexican Commission in case of Chas. J. Jansen vs. Mexico, the Commissioners recently decided, the broad principle that there was no reclamation of his against the Republic of Mexico for wrongs inflicted by the Maximilian interventionists.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The session of the Joint High Commission is the most protracted yet held. They met at 12 o'clock and remained till near 5 o'clock, the American Commissioners being the first to retire. Earl de Grey received a telegram from the home government this afternoon, which was delivered to him at the State Department. After Justice Nelson, ex-Senator Williams and Judge Hoar, of the United States Commission, and Sir Stafford Northcote, Prof. Bernard and Sir John A. McDonald, of the British Commission, had left the State Department, Earl de Grey and Minister Thornton, with Secretary Fish and General Schenck, remained some time in conversation.

Lord Tenderden, on behalf of the British Commissioners, has addressed James H. K. Wilcox, thanking the Universal Peace Union for the friendly sentiments contained in their letter, and expressing the regret of the Commissioners that engagements which had already been made will prevent them accepting the ovation tendered them by the Union in Philadelphia.

This evening Secretary Robeson gave a dinner at his residence, on I street, which was attended by all the British Commissioners, Lord Tenterden, their Secretary, and Senators Anthony, Thurman, and Bayard.

Hon. Francis Lawley, correspondent of the London Times, who was in this country during the rebellion, and wrote letters from the South, has arrived and will remain in Washington until the Joint High Commission has concluded its labors.

TROOPS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Secretary of War yesterday telegraphed to Gen. Terry, commanding the Department of the South, to send troops to Chester and York counties, South Carolina, to assist in putting down the insurrection in that part of the State.

CAMERON TIRED ALREADY.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The Herald's Washington special says: It is understood that Senator Cameron will to-day resign his position as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on the ground that his health will not permit him to assume such laborious duties. Mr. Cameron is anxious to be chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which Mr. Sumner declines. Senator Harlan is the next man on the Foreign Relations Committee to Mr. Cameron, but, being chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, he cannot accept the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is probable that Mr. Morton, the third member of the committee, will be made chairman.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Postmasters—W. H. Adams, Boon, Iowa; John H. Andrews, Dayton, Ohio; Albert M. Patterson, Crestline, Ohio; P. Arnholdt, St. Joseph, Mo.

THE GRADY CASE.

The Attorney-General has made a report in the case of Jas. Grady, under sentence of death, for the murder of Mrs. Faulkner, and says that he finds nothing in this case to justify any interference with the sentence which was pronounced.

LATER.—The House committee of the Republican caucus reported to an adjourned meeting to-night. Eighty-four members were present. After a long discussion, it was agreed to report the bill agreed upon by the joint caucus committee of the Senate and House, with the understanding that there should be discussion in the House, and the bill open to amendments.

FEDERAL.

XLII CONGRESS---FIRST SESSION

SENATE.........................WASHINGTON, March 14.

ADJOURNMENT.

Immediately after reading the Journal the Senate took up the resolution from the House for final adjournment to-morrow, 15th inst.

Mr. Morton moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried—ays, 32; nays, 13.

The negative vote was made up of the Democrats and one Republican Senator, Mr. Trumbull

SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from the exiled citizens of Santo Domingo, who have been driven from their homes by Baez, setting forth that Baez, for the purpose of accomplishing the annexation of San Domingo, has caused many patriots opposed to the project to be sentenced to death and executed, and has put others in chains, imprisoned more and imposed a vigorous ostracism upon a majority of the influential and notable citizens, and that for the same object (realizing his intentions,) and in order to deceive the Government and people of the United States with the appearance of legality, he has forced the people of Dominica to assemble for election, and compelled, with threats, the greatest part of the citizens to vote for annexation, against their convictions and the interests of their country; that the majority of the people are opposed to all foreign domination; that the object of Baez in this project is to convert into specie a large amount of bills against the Treasury of the Republic; that the annexation of Dominica would result in grave complications for the Government of the United States, and in fatal consequences for the sons of the soil, and that it would be a violation of international law. Therefore the memorialists, in the name of themselves and their countrymen, solemnly protest against the treaty of annexation which has been presented by the Government of President Baez to the Cabinet at Washington.

Mr. Sherman raised the point of order before the petition had been half finished that it was against the usages of the Senate to have papers of this character presented from foreigners, in which he was sustained by the Chair.

Mr. Sumner insisted that he had not yet made known for what purpose he had introduced the document, and consequently the time had not come to rule him out of order.

He was proceeding to state what his object was in reading the petition, when Mr. Morton desired to know if the Massachusetts Senator was to make a speech against the annexation of San Domingo whether a reply from himself would be in order. The Chair decided in the negative, and also insisted that his ruling should be observed, and that Mr. Sumner should proceed no further with the reading of his paper.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. Frelinghuysen offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to what States, if any, have ratified the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States since he issued his proclamation March 30, 1870. Adopted.

The House bill to repeal the duty on coal was read the first time.

Mr. Hamilton objected to its second reading, and it was laid over.

BANK NOTES.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to authorize the exchange of national bank notes in exchange for mutilated bills.

Mr. Thurman expressed the opinion that national bank notes should not all be printed in the Treasury Department, but that it was the best method of preventing fraud to have one part of the plates printed by one engraver and another part by another.

Mr. Sherman said the bill, which was limited in its operation, did not touch the question raised by his colleague. The bill passed.

SUTRO TUNNEL COMPANY.

Mr. Nye introduced a bill, granting the proceeds of the sale of mineral lands to the Sutro Tunnel Company.

CENSUS REPORT.

Mr. Anthony offered a resolution providing for the printing of the usual number of copies of the preliminary census report; also, a concurrent resolution to print 1,600 additional copies of said report. Referred.

THE CHARLESTON ASYLUM.

Mr. Sawyer introduced a bill, appropriating $20,000 to aid in rebuilding the Orphan Asylum, in Charleston, under charge of the Sisters of Mercy. Referred.

SETTLERS.

Mr. Pratt called up his bill for the protection of settlers on public lands, and read a lengthy, prepared argument in its advocacy reviewing the public land policy of the Government. Under recent judicial decisions upon the construction of the swamp land acts great injury would be visited upon many settlers, thousands of whom, in California, would be dispossessed of their lands. The bill he had introduced was designed to remedy this injustice.

Mr. Pomeroy defended the judicial decisions referred to as intended to operate only against speculators. He opposed the bill as giving the squatter advantage in claiming public lands.

The bill was laid aside and Mr. Anthony's resolution confining the business to legislation upon Kuklux outrages was taken up, pending which, at three o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

A bill was passed for regulating the method of presenting estimates and keeping the accounts of the Treasury Department.

ACCOUNTS OF EX-COLLECTORS.

Mr. Morgan asked but failed to obtain leave to introduce a resolution reciting that on the 13th of December, 1870, the House adopted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amounts due from Collectors of Internal Revenue who were not in office on the 13th of June, 1870, and that the Secretary had failed to comply with the request, and again directing him to furnish the desired information.

LAND GRANTS.

Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution, which passed, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the next session of Congress maps showing railroads, United States grants of lands made thereto, &c.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. Moore, a resolution was adopted enabling claimants to withdraw from the files of the House their petitions asking compensation for supplies furnished military authorities, including loss of vessels, &c., in order that such papers may be presented to the commissioners for the adjudication of the claims.

REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. Poland offered a joint resolution authorizing the commissioners appointed to revise the statutes to print their reports. In response to a question he said that he believed that before the adjournment of this Congress we shall have a complete revision of the laws. He thought all the general laws could be compressed in two volumes, exclusive of treaties. The joint resolution passed.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Mr. McCrary, from the Committee on Elections, reported resolutions for extending the time for taking testimony in several contested election cases, including Bowen against Delarge, of South Carolina, which were severally passed. Mr. McCrary said time would be extended only in cases where it was shown to be necessary and reasonable.

Mr. Poland, same committee, reported a resolution, which was adopted, extending time for taking testimony in the case of Maxwell against Hooper, delegate from Utah.

Several other resolutions were adopted, extending time for taking testimony in certain cases.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. Cox offered the following, and demanded the previous question:

Resolved, That economy requires that an annual taxation should not exceed two hundred and fifty millions, including one hundred and twenty five million for paying the principal of the public debt.

Resolved, That the tariff should be for revenue only, and not for protection of class interest at the general expense.

Resolved, That in case this session adjourn without appointing a committee on Ways and Means a special committee be appointed to consider and report upon the reform of our revenue and such bill or bills embodying revenue tariff on the foregoing principles as will best carry the same into practical effect, and, in case said committee on Ways and Means be appointed in this session, that then said committee shall perform duties required by this resolution.

Mr. Kelley objected to the resolutions, and, therefore, they were not sustained. They were, however, ordered printed.

DISABILITIES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. Beck to remove all political disabilities.

Mr. Beck said that after consultation with the members he was thoroughly convinced that the bill removing disabilities from all men could not obtain the requisite vote, two-thirds. He was, therefore, disposed to admit the amendment of Mr. Poland making exceptions, believing tha a wiser man than himself had said that it is a settled rule to make the most of an actual situation and never hesitate to do the proper thing because he could not do all he desired.

Mr. Stevenson said we must have peace and order before amnesty.

Mr. Elliott (colored), from South Carolina, said he believed he had been regarded as entertaining liberal views on this question, but at a time like this, when he turned his eyes to the South and saw the loyal men of that section suffering at the hands of the very class of men whom it was now proposed to relieve of their political disabilities, he must now and here enter his solemn protest against this proposition. It was nothing but paying a premium on disloyalty and treason at the expense of loyalty. He was surprised that the gentleman from Kentucky [Beck] should introduce such a bill. He appreciated the feelings of sympathy which the gentleman entertained for those men in the South who are now prohibited from holding office. They were the gentleman's allies and compatriots. They are disfranchised simply because they rushed into rebellion against the best Government under heaven, with the advice and consent of such as the gentleman from Kentucky. He regretted that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Farnsworth] on Friday took occasion to compare the condition of the men who are disfranchised with that of those who are allowed to hold office in the South. Instead of the removal of political disabilities doing good, it would be taken as evidence that this Congress desired to hand over the Government to the tender mercies of disloyal men who are responsible for the murders and outrages in the South, by their denunciation of Congress, and abuse of the President and all connected with the Government. They are the men who commit the deeds. They contribute to these deeds by their social influence and with money furnished by Tammany Hall keep up the outrages in order to insure Democratic triumph in the South. He (Elliott) was here on behalf of loyal men, to tell these facts. The number of arms shipped to the South on every steamer was an evidence that disloyal men at the South are the instruments for carrying out the design of their Northern allies. He represented the white men as the murderers of the men of his own color. His constituency were as loyal as that of any other man on this floor. That constituency appeal to Congress to do justice and protect them by legislation instead of placing them under the heel of those who ruled with an iron hand.

Mr. Buckley, of Alabama, said he should vote for the bill, as it was in harmony with the feelings of the party to whom he owed his election. In giving his assent to the bill he did not intend to admit that there were no murders or other crimes in the South, and he expressed the hope that before the adjournment of Congress an act would be passed for the protection of life and property in that section without regard to race or color. They had a right to demand the execution of the laws in the South.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, said he should vote for the bill. The men whose political disabilities it was proposed to remove had been humbled and degraded for years, and yet murder and arson run riot. The continuance of disabilities was no remedy for these wrongs. If withholding the removal of disabilities would stop murder and outrage he should not vote for the bill.

Mr. DeLarge, colored, of South Carolina, wished to inquire of the gentleman whether, after the passage of this bill, he would use his best efforts to secure by legislation protection to loyal men of the South.

Mr. Blair replied that if he could, he would pass a law to hang every Kuklux, but when a constitutional question was concerned, he had his judgment to consult.

Mr. Platt, of Virginia, said, in voting for the removal of political disabilities he was carrying out the instructions of the Republican party and the platform on which he was nominated for Congress, and carrying out not only the feeling of the white, but almost every colored man in his district. He would say to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Elliott] that if his wing of the party would adopt the same platform that had been adopted in Virginia, he would find it to be a safe policy. It was too late now to punish men for what they did during the war. If Congress intended to punish these men, it should have been done at the close of the war. The true policy is to extend to all in the South the rights of citizenship. If it should take as large a force as it did to put down the rebellion, he should vote for such measures as may be necessary for the protection of persons and property in the South. In conclusion, Mr. Platt said, in his vote he wanted to give tranquillity and peace to the South, and not keep up strife.

Mr. Poland said he moved the amendment [illegible] of the North that Jeff Davis and other leaders of the rebellion should not be relieved of their disabilities. He did not, however, believe Congress was doing any good by keeping up disabilities because those who suffered under them were regarded by a certain class as martyrs.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, said that just in proportion as disabilities had been removed have disorders in the South increased.

Mr. Beck said that some thought that this bill aided the Democratic party in some way, but such was not the design. He introduced it because he thought the removal of disabilities would do more to restore harmony than anything else that could be done.

Mr. Beck's bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the 3d section, 14th article of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States on persons therein mentioned because of their having engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, be, and the same are hereby, removed.

Mr. Poland moved an amendment by adding:

Resolved, That this act shall not apply to or in any way affect or remove disabilities from any persons included in either of the following classes: 1st, members of Congress of the United States who withdrew therefrom and aided the rebellion; 2d, officers of the army or navy of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, who left said army or navy and aided the rebellion; 3d, members of the State conventions which adopted the pretended ordinances of secession and who voted for the adoption of such ordinances.

The amendment, under the operation of the previous question, was agreed to—123 to 57.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill as amended, and resulted as follows—yeas, 120; nays, 82.

Two-thirds not having voted for the bill the Speaker declared it rejected.

The following members voted nay: Messrs. Ambler, Averill, Barber, Beatty, Blair of Michigan, Brooks of Massachusetts, Buffington, Burdett, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Coburn, Conger, Cotton, Creely, Dawes, Dickey, Donnan, Duell, Dunnell, Eames, Elliott, Foster, Garfield, Harmer, Havens, Hawley, Hazelton of Wisconsin, Hazelton of New Jersey, Hoar, Hooper, Kelly, Ketcham, Killinger, Lansing, Lowe, Lynch, Maynard, McCrary, McJunkin, Merriam, Monroe, L. Myers, Orr, Packard, Packer, Palmer, Parker, Peck, Pendleton, Peters, Porter, Prindle, Rainey, Ellis H Roberts, Rusk, Sawyer, Scofield, Seeley, Sessions, Shanks, Shellabarger, Smith, N. Y., Smith, O., Sprague, Stevenson, Stoughton, Stowell, St John, Taffe, Townsend, Penn., Twitchell, Tyner, Upson, Walden, Waldron, Wilson, Walls, Wheeler, Willard, Williams, Ind., Wilson, Ind., and Wilson, Ohio—82.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

The House passed the Senate bill making the Governor of the District of Columbia one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. Randall offered a resolution that when the House adjourn to-day it be to Friday, and when it adjourns on the latter day it be to Monday. This being objected to the resolution was withdrawn.

The House at 4 o'clock adjourned till to-morrow.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

More of the Kuklux Troubles.

COLUMBIA, March 13.—Captain Christopher, commanding a company of the 18th United States Infantry, at Yorkville, South Carolina, in letters to Governor Scott and Sheriff Glenn, of Yorkville, asserts that the guns taken from the negro militia by the Sheriff were used by the pickets to prevent the negroes from getting away from Yorkville to their homes; that the pickets were the same illegal, unknown and armed band that made a raid on the office of the county Treasurer.

A card will appear in the papers here, signed by thirteen white citizens of Yorkville, denying both the statements. They explain their cause fully, and show that Capt. Christopher's own troops did all the picketing from which the trouble arose, and that Christopher has misrepresented the case. They show that those who came into Yorkville, and the raiders upon the country towns, are different parties.

Sheriff Glenn has written a statement but it has not reached here yet.

Governor Scott has summoned leading Democrats to advise with him upon the up-country troubles.

NEBRASKA BUTLER.

Commencement of His Impeachment Trial at Lincoln Yesterday.

CHICAGO, March 14.—A special to the Tribune from Lincoln, Nebraska, says the impeachment trial of Gov. Butler, set for 3 p. m. to-day, was commenced at the appointed time. The Senate chamber was crowded. The managers of impeachment asked for further time, alleging that several important witnesses had been spirited away, and could not be found. Butler's counsel objected. Objections of the defense to the impeachment articles will be argued to-morrow, when the Senate will decide the question of postponement. The general impression is that the trial will proceed without delay. It is currently reported that Butler is willing to resign, if the House will withdraw the impeachment articles.

Geo. H. Read, of the U. S. Navy, late paymaster of the ill-fated Saginaw, left here to-day for his home in Philadelphia.

A BROTHER'S VENGEANCE

Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Lockport Tragedy—Bullock and His Fine Face and Figure—The Sister's Wrong and its Baseness.

A SAD STORY.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Arthur F. Pierce, who shot and killed William Bullock, at Lockport, N. Y., on Saturday night last, as telegraphed through the Associated Press, was a resident of this city, and has been for the past two or three years a clerk in the shawl department of the dry goods house of Field, Leiter & Co. The head of this house says that on Tuesday morning last, Pierce requested a short leave of absence, stating he desired to go East. His employer remarked that, owing to the illness of the superintendent of the shawl department, and rush of business at this season of the year, it would be almost impossible to spare his services. Still, if sickness, death, or other serious family troubles prompted his desire to visit his home, he would consent to his going. He said that it was the most important business that called him away, but did not say the nature of the same. At this consent was accorded, and he left the office with the understanding that his return would not be deferred beyond Monday morning.

Nothing was heard from him until the appearance of the dispatch announcing the tragedy in our papers. Pierce was regarded by his employers as a first-class clerk and an excellent man in every respect. During his connection with the house he has never given a single cause for complaint. The following facts were gathered from one of his fellow-clerks: Bullock, the man who was shot, was a member of the firm of Bullock Brothers, woolen manufacturers, at Lockport. He is described as having been a man of remarkable beauty both of face and figure, about thirty years of age, over six feet in hight and splendidly proportioned, black hair and eyes, and of faultless manner, well educated and cultivated in speech. He moved in the first circles, and was a petted favorite. His character has always been considered unimpeachable. He was looked upon as a man of his word, and above the baseness that caused his tragic end.

In 1869 he became engaged to be married to Miss Pierce, sister of the young man who did the deed. She is about the same age as the deceased, though she looks much younger. She is rather petite in stature, not handsome, but stylish, and very ladylike in her deportment, educated and refined. Her winning manners created warm friends, and during a recent visit to this city she won the regard of all who became acquainted with her. She remained in Chicago a little over three months, arriving here the latter part of November, and returning home about the middle of February. The parties were to have been married in August last, but some disagreement occasioned a severance of their intercourse shortly before the date of the contemplated marriage, and for months they were as strangers. Shortly prior to Miss Pearce's visit to this city she and Bullock became good friends, but whether the engagement was renewed again is not known.

What led to Pierce's sudden visit home is not definitely known. It is known that he received a letter from Lockport on Tuesday morning, and the supposition is that it contained an intimation of his sister's wrong. A man of his character and calibre would require but a short time to make up his mind as to his course of action, which was to at once proceed home and demand of his sister's betrayer an honorable redress for her wrong. He arrived in Lockport on Wednesday evening, and the tragedy followed.

THE COAL MEN.

Their Troubles in Pennsylvania—A Statement from Several Firms.

POTTSVILLE, March 14.—The Miners' Journal publishes the following contradiction of the statement published in the Press, wherein certain operators and coal firms are announced as being in opposition to the present movement of the coal operators and railroad companies. We are authorized to deny, on the part of the following collieries and firms: Samuel E. Griscom & Co., not shipping, and do not intend to until there is a general resumption of trade; James C. Olivier & Co., running their colliery for the sole purpose of keeping up a sufficient supply for the furnaces of Aikins Bros., and to prevent their being blown out, are not in opposition to the present movement as stated; the Pine Knot Coal Company are not shipping, and are in full sympathy and co-operation in the present movement of the operators to protect themselves; J. M. Frick is operating his colliery with the full consent of the trade and does so only because his lease will run out in a few months. The extent of his operations are confined to drawing out the loose coal, which he would otherwise lose. Of the other firms named, we are assured by trustworthy persons that Heckehm & Glover are not shipping, and are only working to get a second outlet, in obedience to the requirements of the ventilation act passed by the Legislature last year. As to the Whitestone colliery, it is but a small and insignificant affair. Their shipments amount to only ten cars a day. The Philadelphia Coal Company and Alaska Colliery are really one and the same thing, and, we are told, under the control of the same persons. That the officers of this company should express their opposition to the present movement is neither new nor strange; particularly as they have for a long time been acting entirely independent of the Anthracite Board of Trade, and were especially independent in their action during the suspension last spring and summer. The Board of Trade seem to believe that the connection of this company with that organization is not essentially necessary to its welfare or prosperity.

THE UP COUNTRY.

Serious Condition of Affairs at Winnepeg—The People Without Law and the Soldiers Dominant.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Pembine dates of 28th give the news of another outbreak on Red river. The first battalion of Canadian volunteers are in open revolt, and put at defiance their officers and the civil authorities. Present indications are that the government is defunct, and that all authority has passed into the hands of the Canadian troops, starting at the upper Fort Garry, of which Dr. Schultz is recognized as the head leader.

Within a few days nominations will be made, and elections held for members of the Dominion House of Commons.

A rising of a soldiers' mob is apprehended. All law-abiding citizens look forward with dread to the 4th of March, when the soldiers and Schultz's party propose to celebrate the anniversary of Scott's execution. We are absolutely without law, as the volunteers have taken all authority into their own hands.

Another letter says the country people can not visit Winnepeg without fear of being insulted and abused by the lawless soldiers, and unless an immediate improvement is made in the condition of affairs many people will abandon their farms and fly for refuge to the American side of the boundary.

The village of Pembina is frequently visited by parties of drunken volunteers, who terrify and frequently abuse the residents. On the night of the 24th, an American citizen, named Andrew Nault, was chased across the international boundary by a party of infuriated soldiers, and, when some distance this side of the line, was knocked down and savagely beaten by them, and left for dead. Nault was one of the supporters of Reil's provisional government of last winter, which is the reason for the assault.

A meeting was held last night of prominent citizens to take into consideration the expediency of inviting the Legislature to hold its next session in this city. A committee of nine was appointed to carry into effect the wishes of the meeting.

ST. LOUIS.

City and County Consolidation—Railroad Legislation — Abortionist — Work on the Bridge Resumed—Repairing Damages by the Storm.

ST LOUIS, March 14.—The bill to consolidate the city and county of St. Louis, under one government, passed the House late last night. If it passes the Senate it will be submitted to the people.

A bill allowing railroads to issue bonds to the full amount of their stock, and giving one vote to each share of stock, has passed the House.

A movement is on foot here to organize an emigration society, to induce such Alsatians as desire to emigrate to this country to come to Missouri. It will receive the encouragement of Governor Brown and the State government.

On Saturday evening last a young woman, named Annie Magill, died from the effects of abortion. The coroner's inquest yesterday disclosed the fact that the abortion was produced by Dr. W. A. Judson, who has figured in several similar cases. A Mrs. Christman, an amateur midwife, at whose house Miss Magill spent a few days previous to her death, is under arrest on suspicion of being implicated in irregular practices. Dr. Judson has fled the city. He is supposed to have gone to California.

The caisson under the eastern abutment of the bridge, which filled with water in consequence of damage to the machinery which worked the air-pumps, by the tornado last Friday, has been pumped out, and the men have resumed work.

The railroad companies are getting things into shape again, and the depots and other buildings demolished will soon be replaced by new ones.

The Cuban Rebellion.

HAVANA, March 13.—A proclamation was issued by Cespedes in January, and another by Ignacio Agramonte, February 5th. The former signs himself President, and the latter General-in-Chief of the Cuban forces. Marquis Santa Lucia, who was wounded in an attack on the town of Pinto, has had his arm amputated. Dr. Francisco Argilagas, one of the principal promoters of the insurrection, has surrendered.

NEW YORK.

A Terrible Fire in Brooklyn—A Number of Horses Burned to Death in their Stables—The French Relief Committee's Doings—Republican Candidates for President in '72.

HORSES BURNED IN THEIR STABLES.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A destructive fire occurred this morning in the Grand-street railroad stables, Brooklyn. The flames spread rapidly. It was impossible to rescue the horses, and fifty-four animals were roasted alive in their stables. The cries of the animals in torture were terrible. The rolling stock of the company was saved in perfect condition and the machinery but little damaged. From hasty examination the directors set the loss down at $30,000. They are insured for $40,000 in the Phoenix, Fulton, and other companies.

The residence of Messrs. Edgerton, 395 Union avenue, Brooklyn, was robbed of five thousand dollars' worth of jewelry and a large amount of oil and coal company bonds by a sneak thief last evening. No arrest.

THE FRENCH RELIEF COMMITTEE

of the Chamber of Commerce, received the following from Treasurer Chas. Lanier, now in London:

"LONDON, March 13.—Chas. H. Marshall, chairman, &c.: The London committee is doing effectual work, and the practical application of relief is going on promptly and energetically. Further contributions of money, however, are much needed."

ERIE BONDS.

Justice Rosecrans issued an order restraining negotiations for new Erie consolidated mortgage bonds.

FOR PRESIDENT IN '72.

The Independent of this week pledges its support either to Sumner or Colfax for President in 1872.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 14—P. M.

The Gold market has been firm to-day on an advance in the rates of foreign exchange. All the sales have been made at from 111¼ to 111⅜.

Government bonds are quiet but steady on the entire list, the changes, as compared with the prices of yesterday, being unimportant.

Loans were made at from 1 to 3½ per cent. A small lot was loaned at 1-64 of 1 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange, were $22,000,000.

It is estimated that upwards of $30,000,000 have thus far been subscribed to the new loan. The new loan will be advertised for the first time to-morrow in Frankfort.

Speculation in Stocks is dull and tame, except in one or two specialties, in which there was considerable activity reported. The features have been Ohio and Mississippi, Northwestern preferred, Union Pacific, Western Union Telegraph and Pacific Mail; the rest of the list being quiet and firm. The miscellaneous list was active on coal stocks. Express stocks are dull.

Money market easy at 4@5 per cent

State bonds are steady, with the exception of South Carolina new bonds, January and July issues, and they left off offered at 65. Tennessees are steady but neglected, and Virginias remain firm.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	115½@
Coupons of '62	112⅝@
Coupons of '64	111⅞@
Coupons of '65	112 @
Do new	110⅜@
Coupons of '67	110⅞@
Coupons of '68	111⅛@
Ten-forties	108⅞@
Currency 6's	113⅜@

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	91¾@	Old Virg'ia	67 @
Old Tenn	64½@	Old N. Car	47 @
New Tenn	64 @	New N. Car	26 @
New Virg'a	67 @		

STOCKS.

Western U. Tel	55¾	Do preferred	91⅞
Quicksilver	14¼	Rock Island	111¼
Mariposa	6	N. J. Cen't	106
Do preferred	9½	St. Paul	55½
Adams Express	69	Do preferred	76⅝
Wells & Fargo	43	Tol. & Wabash	51
Amer. Express	47¾	Do preferred	76
U. S. Express	45	Fort Wayne	97
Pacific Mail	43¼	Terre Haute	29
N. Y. Cent'l, con	98	Do preferred	55
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	93¾	Chi. & Alton	112⅞
Erie	20⅞	Do preferred	115
Erie preferred	43	Ohio & Mis'sippi	48
Harlem	138	C. C. and C	84½
Do preferred	131	Burlington	150
Reading	101½	Lake Shore	98
Mich. Central	117⅞	C. C. & I. C	21
Pittsburg	116	Ill. Cent	[illegible]
Northwestern	79⅝		64½

Suspension of The Paper.

PITTSBURG, March 14.—The Paper, a new journal established here on a liberal scale in the interest of the Democratic party three months since, suspended publication to-day. It is said to have sunk a large sum of money, and the suspension is claimed to be only temporary, until already subscribed stock is paid up by delinquent shareholders.

A meeting of prominent railroad officers of the Pennsylvania Central and its connections was held here to day, T. A. Scott, president. The business transacted has not been made public.

☞At a recent firemen's celebration in New Bedford, Massachusetts, the following toast was proposed: "The firemen—the army that draws water instead of blood—thanks instead of tears."

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

[For particulars see advertisements.]

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	4 P. M.
Ky. River	BLUE WING No. 3	3 P. M.
Henderson	TARASCON	5 P. M.
New Orleans	ROB'T MITCHELL	4 P. M.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

United States, Cin. — Ben Franklin, Cin.
Leonora, Mad. — Morning Star, Hend.
Kate Putnam, Pitts.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

United States, Cin. — Ben Franklin, Cin.
Leonora, Mad. — Morning Star, Hend.
Kate Putnam, St. Louis. — Indiana, N. O.

The river was about stationary yesterday with 9 feet in the canal, 7 feet down the Indian chute and 6 feet over the rocks. Business is somewhat better. The weather is warm, the thermometer indicating 65 in the shade.

The Emma Floyd is due to-night.

The America goes to Cumberland river to-day.

The Emperor passes up to-night for Pittsburg.

Up at La Crosse they bet when the river will be open.

The Abeona, of the St. Louis Express Line, goes to-day.

The John H. Groesbeck passed up during the night before last.

The new steamer S. S. Merrill loads at Cincinnati for St. Paul direct.

Freight will be received at the wharf to-day for the Red river packet Edinburg.

The Glencoe has 275 hhds sugar and 300 bbls molasses for Evansville and Louisville.

Three hundred and thirty-nine thousand bushels of coal left Pittsburg yesterday for this city.

The Cincinnati line of steamboats offers to give through bills of lading on cotton from Shreveport to New York at $1 per hundred.

The Kate Kinney was due last night. She has 61 hhds sugar, 126 bales cotton, 130 bbls molasses, 50 hides and 3 hhds cocoanuts for Louisville.

The Champion, now coming up the Ohio, has 25 bbls sand, 24 bales buffalo hides, 40 bbls barytes, 16 bales hemp, 112 sacks hemp seed and 70 pkgs for Louisville.

The Mississippi river is clear of ice at Winona and Lake City. A boat arrived at Winona from Reed's Landing, Sunday. This looks like an early opening of navigation. The weather is clear and sunny.

The new Cairo and Columbus railroad transfer steamer Illinois left Cincinnati for Cairo yesterday evening, to take her place in the trade for which she was expressly built. She is said to be both fast and fine.

A St. Louis dispatch says: The announcement from Quincy last night that the Northern and Northwestern Union packet lines between here and St. Paul would run in opposition to each other this season, was premature. All differences between the companies have been amicably arranged, the papers signed, and the boats will be run as heretofore.

Corn is taken in bulk barges from Beardstown, on the Illinois, to New Orleans at 7½ cents per bushel by the barge load. At several points, Havana, Bath, Beardstown, etc., there are to be shipped, from each point indicated, for St. Louis and New Orleans, from three to five hundred thousand bushels of bulk corn, providing prices and freight rates justify.

The steamer Nick Longworth, just after she left New Orleans, and a few miles above the city, was struck by the tempest and nearly capsized. There was great terror among the passengers. The captain and pilot were enabled at length to reach the shore, and the steamboat was made fast. She will be at the wharf all renovated and refitted from stem to stern, this morning—one of the best managed and most comfortable boats on the river.

The following is the Kate Kinney's list of freights: For Louisville—Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., 1 case instruments; Wedekind, Hattenburg & Co., 50 bbls green hides; John B. Pirtle, 2 boxes fruit; Brannin, Summers & Co., 25 hhds sugar and 80 bbls molasses; N. Meganich & Co., 2 casks cocoanuts; V. Julian, 2 do do; A. Wegman, 4 do do; R. E. Miles, 1 box saddlery; Benedict & Sons, 6 hhds sugar; L. and L. railroad, 10 hhds sugar; C. Henry Finck, 2 casks wine; orders, 50 bbls molasses, 8 bbls pecans. For New Albany—Jeff. railroad, 126 bales cotton; B. C. Kent, 20 hhds sugar.

Of the recent sensation in St. Louis steamboat circles, the Democrat says: "Not until late on Saturday evening did it become known to any but a few persons that there was a joint seriously loose in the relations of the Northern and Northwestern Union Packet Companies, both doing business here as a united line successfully, and apparently cordially, for the past two years. The Northern liner Dubuque started for Dubuque at 4 p. m., according to advertisement, and the other company's steamer Northwestern was to leave this evening, but Superintendent Abe McPike had her started off in an irregular an unexpected manner at 8 p. m., without freight and passengers—destination, the head of navigation. It is right to omit the rumors afloat in regard to the causes of the rupture, and briefly and impartially state what appear to be facts. A committee of each company have met together frequently of late in the office of the Northern line to fix salaries, appoint agents, name rents of wharf boats to agree upon tariff of rates for the year, and other things. It is alleged that the documents containing all these particulars, the result of four days work and conferences, were written out, their language being perfectly satisfactory to all the parties, and that Capts. Thos. B. Rhodes and Thos. J. Buford, representing the Northern line, declined to sign them. The last conference was participated in by the two gentlemen last named and Capt. Abe McPike, of the Northwestern Union Packet Company. Capt. Abe became somewhat heated during the conversation, and the loudness with which he spoke very naturally disturbed the business reveries of the worthy Secretary, Mr. Thomas H. Griffith, who, feeling annoyed, suddenly turned, looked at the conferees, and remarked solemnly, "I wish you would go out of this office." This was adding fuel to the fire, and Capt. Abe, supposing that the remark was directed to him, walked as solemnly to the door, turned about, and, with ill-concealed emotion, said, "I shall leave your damned office, and never darken its door again." Hence the decision he quickly came to; and thinking, perhaps, that when Monday morning came no load could be had for the Northwestern at the Northern Line wharfboat, he sent her out that night as soon as she could be got ready. The only object in view in writing the above is to give our readers as succinctly and truthfully as we can the situation of affairs. The future movements of the two packet lines will be published as they occur. It is of course not possible to say whether there will be a fight or not. If so, it will be an active one, with low freights, low or no passenger charges, and tricks that are not vain, among the agents and runners. As conservators of the public harmony, however, it would please us more to know that those well-meaning and intelligent gentlemen who are at the head of the packet lines have come together once more, and arrived at a proper understanding of their mutual interests."

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, March 14.—Occasional showers of rain. Monongahela 8 feet 5 inches, and stationary. Arrived—Lorena, from New Orleans. Departed—Mollie Moore, for Missouri river; Hornet No. 2 and Lioness, with 268,000 bushels coal, for Cincinnati; Bengal Tiger, Fred. Wilson and Sam Roberts, with 330,000 bushels coal, for Louisville.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—River 22 feet, fallen 1 foot; 80 feet bridge space. Weather clear and pleasant. Business moderately active at the low rates. Arrived—Charmer, from Evansville; Anna, from St. Louis; Lawrence, from Nashville; Sam J. Hale, from Memphis; Dove No. 2, from Kentucky river; Liberty No. 4, from Wheeling; Allegheny Belle, from New Orleans. Departed—Dove No. 2, for Kentucky river; Robert Mitchell, for New Orleans; Anna Laurie, Kanawha and St. Charles, for Pittsburg; R. R. Hudson, for Wheeling; Abeona, for St. Louis.

NASHVILLE, March 14.—River falling with nine feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Arrived—Spray, from Cincinnati; John Lumsden, from Cairo; Burksville, from Upper Cumberland; Kanawha, from Ohio river.

CAIRO, March 14.—City of Chester, St. Louis to Memphis, 2 p. m.; Silver Moon, Cincinnati to Memphis, 4 p. m. River stationary; cloudy; mercury 68.

CAIRO, March 14.—Port list—Great Republic, from New Orleans to St. Louis, at 9 p. m.; Ajax from Pittsburg to New Orleans, at 4 p. m.; City of Cairo, from Vicksburg to St. Louis, at 7 a. m., and Belle Lee, New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Arrived—Bayard, Quincy; Illinois, Peoria; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Alice, Kansas City; Bee and barges, New Orleans; Grand Tower, Memphis; Alps and barges, Lasalle; G. Good, Cairo. Departed—Minneapolis, Dubuque; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Bayard, Quincy; Illinois, Peoria; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Mountaineer, Kansas City; Exchange, Pittsburg; Alps and barges, Vicksburg. River rising. Weather cloudy and very sultry during a heavy thunder storm to-night.

MEMPHIS, March 14.—Warm and showery. River stationary. Arkansas and White rivers falling; the former backed up seventy-five miles by the Mississippi and all the lowlands overflowed. Arrived—Dardanelle, from Arkansas, and lies up. Departed—Bodmann, for Cincinnati; John Kilgour, John Kyle and Continental, for New Orleans; St. Josephs and Columbia, for St. Louis; Potomac, for Louisville; Legal Tender, for White river, Arkansas.

VICKSBURG, March 14.—Down—Yeager; last night, Marietta, Olive Branch, Natchez, Oceanus, Commonwealth, Susie Silver and Julia. Weather clear and warm. River rising.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—Arrived—Mollie Ebert, Pittsburg; Houston, Louisville; Richmond, St. Louis. Departed—Post Boy, Mohawk, St. Louis; Bixley, Virginia, Louisville; Turner, Cincinnati.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Cotton, the demand is fair and market firm; middling uplands 14⅞c. Flour, the market is dull and prices have declined; receipts 9,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $6@6 40; common to good extra $6 60@6 80. good to choice $6 75@7 35; white Western extra $7 35@7 80; extra Ohio $6 75@8 50; St. Louis $6 90@9. Rye flour, the market is steady. Cornmeal, the market is steady. Whisky steady at 93c. Wheat, the market is steady with a moderate demand; receipts 12,000 bushels; new spring $1 57@1 59; old $1 [illegible] amber $1 70@1 75. Rye, the [illegible] red [illegible] market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Barley, the demand is active and prices have advanced; inferior Western 80c; common to prime Canada West $1 05@1 18. Corn is scarce and firm; receipts 27,000 bushels; mixed Western 87½@88½c; yellow 89c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm; receipts 4,000 bushels; Western and Ohio 68½@71c. Hay is dull at $1 15 for shipping and $1 25@1 40 for retail lots. Hops are steady. Coffee, the market is steady with a moderate demand; sales of Rio on private terms; Java 18@22c. Sugar, the demand is fair and market firm; Cuba 8⅜@9c. Molasses, the market is steady with a moderate demand; New Orleans 50@65c. Petroleum, crude 14¾@15c and refined 24¼@24½c. Mess pork, the market is firmer; new mess $21 87½; old $21; prime $18 25@18 75; prime mess, new, $20 00@20 50; seller April to July $22@22 25. Beef is quiet; mess $10@15. extra mess $15 00@17 50. Beef hams are dull at 28½@31c. Tierce beef, prime mess $27@28; India mess $29@32. Cut meats are dull; hams 12½@14½c; shoulders 8¾@9c. Middles are firm; Cumberland 10¼@10½c; short rib 10½c. Lard, prime steam 12@13c; kettle rendered 13¼c; seller April and May 13¼@13½c. Butter, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at 15@25c for Western. Cheese is quiet and unchanged in every respect at 12@16½c.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the market is dull, prices are in buyer's favor; $6 60@6 90 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat is firm. Rye, prices are nominal. Oats are firm. Corn is firm. Mess pork is quiet at $22 00. Lard is steady at 13c. Eggs are quiet and unchanged in every respect.

DRY GOODS—The recent reduction in freights and the advanced state of the season, have induced purchasers to take hold of all staple textiles required for immediate use, although the market is not characterized by any general activity. Prices are, in the main, steady at 12@13c for the best brands of standard brown sheetings and drills; 11½c for Augusta and Cabot A sheetings; 10c for Dwight W; 9½c for Indian Orchard W; 9c for do L; 7½c for Portsmouth P; 12½c for Hallowell improved jeans; 9c for Bates; 13c for Pepperell bleached; 12½c for Pequot bleached and colored; 15c for Arlington blue denims; 11½c for the Boston Manufacturing Company's brown and blue do; 20c for Beaver Creek A A do; 18c for B B blue do; 17½c for Kennebec Mills No 70; 22c for do No 90; 7½c for Pequot glazed cambrics; 9c for do; 7½@8½c for Garner & Co's plain and high colored do, and 11c for Warren paper cambrics.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—Cotton, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; middling 14@14½c. Flour, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat, the market is quiet and without change in prices. Corn, the market is dull and prices drooping at 5½c. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand. Barley, the demand is fair and market firm. Groceries are unchanged. Oils are unchanged. Eggs, the market is dull and prices have declined to 11c. Butter is scarce and firm; fresh 28@33c. Cloverseed, the demand is good at full prices; sales at $12 50@12 75 from store and $12@12 25 on arrival. Timothy seed, the demand is good at full prices; sales at $6 50@6 75. Provisions, the demand is light but holders are firm; mess pork, $21 50 is asked, but there were no sales. Lard, 12½@12¾c asked, but there were no sales. Bulk meats 7½c, 9½c, 10c and 10½c asked, but ¼c less offered. Bacon, 8½c, 11c and 11½c asked, but ¼c less offered; jobbing sales were made at the offered rates. Hogs, the market is dull and prices have declined to $6 50@7. Cattle are scarce and firm at $4@6 50. Tobacco, the demand is good at full prices; sales of 310 hhds. Whisky, the market is dull and prices have declined, closing at 86c.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal at 13½c. Flour is in better supply and prices are slightly easier; superfine winter $5 75@5 85; double extra winter $6 25@6 50; triple extra winter $6 62½@7. Wheat, the market is firmer; soft Iowa spring $1 36; No 2 red winter $1 40; strictly prime $1 50@1 60. Corn, the market is active and firmer; mixed in elevator 50@53c, do sacked 59@61c. Oats, the market is active; mixed in bulk 49½@52c; sacked higher at 55@58c. Barley, the market is steady at 85@90c for fall; 95c@$1 05 for spring. Rye, the market is firm at 98c for prime. Whisky, the market is unchanged at 88c. Mess pork closed firmer at $21 00 cash; seller April $20 75@21. Bulk meats, jobbing sales of shoulders at 7½@7¾c; clear rib sides 10c; clear sides 10½c. Bacon, jobbing sales of shoulders at 8½@8¾c; clear rib at 11c; clear sides at 11½c; hams sugar-cured plain 15½@16c, and canvased 16½c. Lard, prices are nominal at 12c. Hogs are quiet at $6@7. Cattle, prices are higher at $4@6 12½. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,800 barrels of flour, 13,800 bushels wheat, 8,200 bushels corn, 8,800 bushels oats, 730 bushels rye, 800 bushels barley, 350 head hogs.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Flour, the market for extra spring is quiet but steady at $5 50@6 55. Wheat, No 2 spring, the market is firm, closing steady at $1 24¾@1 25½; this afternoon the market was steady at $1 24½@1 24¾ cash. Corn, No 2 mixed, the market is firm, closing at 53½c; this afternoon the market was unchanged. Oats, No 2, the market is quiet, closing at 49½c. Rye, No 2, the market is quiet at 89½@90c. Barley, No 2, the market is quiet at 77½@79½c. Highwines are firm at 87½c. Provisions, the market is firmer and prices are higher; mess pork closed at $21 cash; $21 25 for seller April; $21 62½ for seller May. Lard closed at 12¼@12½c cash. Dry-salted shoulders 7¼@7½c loose. Hogs, live are dull at $6 25@6 95. Cattle, the market is firm at $3 85@5 90. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,000 bbls of flour, 6,000 bushels of wheat, 12,000 bushels corn, 6,000 bushels oats, 2,000 bushels rye, 350 bushels barley, 1,500 head hogs. Shipments, 4,000 barrels of flour, 3,000 bushels wheat, 25,000 bushels corn, 1,000 bushels oats, 350 bushels rye, 4,000 bushels barley, 915 head hogs.

MEMPHIS, March 14.—Cotton, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to 13½@14c; receipts for the past day 1,620 bales; shipments 1,700 bales. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm at $6 25@8 50. Corn, the demand is fair but at lower rates; sales at 70@71c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm at 62c. Hay, the market is dull at $28. Bran is firm at $26. Lard is dull and prices are unchanged. Mess pork is quiet and prices weak at $22 50. Bacon, the market is dull and prices are drooping at 9c, 11c and 12c. Bulk meats, the market is dull and prices are drooping at 7½@7¾c for shoulders; 9¾c for clear rib and 11c for clear sides.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; Western family $7 37½@8 50. Wheat, the market is steady with a moderate demand; Ohio and Indiana $1 58@1 65. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; white Southern 84@86c; yellow 83c. Oats 63@65c. Mess pork is quiet at $22. Bacon, shoulders 9½c; sides 11½c; clear rib sides 12c; hams 17½@18c. Lard 14½c. Whisky is quiet at 92½@93c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—Mess pork is held at $22 25. Bacon is in good demand but at lower rates; shoulders 9c; clear rib sides 11½c; clear sides 11¾@12c. Molasses is in good demand; reboiled 43c; prime 50c. Whisky is dull and depressed; Cincinnati rectified 87½@97½c. Corn, oats, bran, hay, flour, lard, sugar and coffee are unchanged. Sterling exchange 121¾@122; New York sight drafts ¼ discount. Gold 111¼.

PITTSBURG, March 14.—Petroleum, crude, the demand is light but holders are firm on the spot or seller March 10½c; seller April to May 11c; buyer till July 12c; seller 11c; buyer all the year 13c. Refined, the market opened firm but closed dull; on the spot or seller March 24c; seller April 24½c; seller Mar n to July 25c; buyer till July 25¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Flour, the market is dull and holders are anxious to sell; Ohio and Indiana $7@7 75. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower; Indiana red $1 64@1 65; Ohio $1 63. Rye $1 15. Corn, yellow 80@81c. Petroleum, crude 18½c, and refined 24¼@24½c. Whisky is unchanged.

NASHVILLE, March 14.—Cotton, the market is quiet; low middling 12c. Bulk meats, clear sides 11c; clear rib 10¾c; shoulders 8½c. Bacon, clear sides 11¾c; clear rib 11½c; shoulders 9c; sugar-cured hams 18c. Lard 12¾c. Corn 68c. Oats 75c. Flour $5 50@8 00.

Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—Cotton, the market is firmer; middling 14¾@14⅞c.

MOBILE, March 14.—Cotton, the market is firmer; middling 14¼c.

CHARLESTON, March 14.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 13¾@13⅞c.

GALVESTON, March 14.—Cotton, the market is steady; good ordinary 11¾@11⅞c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 14.—The cattle market is dull but holders are firm; receipts 153 cars against 204 cars up to the same day last week; 21 cars went East in first hands; sales were made of 29 head of Ohio steers, averaging 1,328 lbs, at $7 62½, and 81 head of Illinois, 1,258 lbs, at $7 30; the stock was fair to good Indiana and Illinois. Sheep, there was no trade; mostly through shipments; sales of 197 head of Illinois, averaging 96 lbs, at $6 50. Hogs, the market is depressed; sales of 177 head, averaging 200 to 220 lbs, at $7@7 12½.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., March 14.—Beef cattle, receipts 224 head; the supply is light; sales of choice at $11 25; extra $10 50@11; first quality $10@12 50; second quality $8@9 50; third quality $6@7. Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,353 head; butchers bought sparingly; sales in lots at $2 50@3 70 each; extra $4@7. Calves $5@12.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

James A. Holt against Robert Durrett. } In Chancery, No. 23,389.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, 18, 24, and 30 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A tract of land situated in Jefferson county, Ky., and being lot No. 3, in the division map of the estate of Samuel Phillips, deceased, on file in case No. 9,169 in the Louisville Chancery Court, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone and three beeches, corner to Tilden and in Burk's line; running thence with Burk's line north 1½° w 280 poles to a stone near a black oak and sweet gum; thence north 86½° w 36 poles to a stake and stone lying on the ground and a beech marked W. B. very anciently, and thereon as the corner of Wm. Bird's survey; thence with said Bird's line s 37¼ w 186 poles to two white oaks, on one of which the old line is plainly marked; thence s ½° e 141.5 poles to a stone in said Tilden's line near which stands a beech marked S. P.; and thence with said Tilden's line n 86° e 166 poles to the beginning, containing 348 acres, except so much of said land included in the foregoing boundaries as was sold and conveyed by said Robert Durrett to one Max. Stearns by deed of December 7th, 1867, recorded in deed book 135, page 399, in Jefferson County Clerk's office. Said portion excepted contains 81 acres, more or less. This property to be sold subject to the right of dower of the wife of the defendant, Robert Durrett, in said land.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
mh15 d5

Marshal's Sale.

J. Peter & Co. against Edwin Moore's Heirs. } In Chancery, No. 21,917.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3, 6, and 9 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., on the west side of Clay street, between Madison and Chestnut streets, beginning 120 feet from Chestnut street and running 25 feet toward Madison street; thence turning at right angles and running back 100 feet; thence turning at right angles and running toward Chestnut street 25 feet; thence turning at right angles and running 100 feet to the beginning, being a rectangular lot, having a front of 25 feet on Clay street. The shares of the infants (Charles H. Moore, James Moore, Robt. Moore, Frank Moore, Sarah F. Moore and Edwin Moore, subject to the dower of the defendant Malinda Moore, shall not [illegible] Moore until she wave, by order of this Court, the value of her dower interest commuted and directed to be paid to her; the shares of said infants until they become capable in law of receiving their respective shares, or until statutory guardians shall be appointed for them or such as are females become married, and such guardians or husbands give bond as required by chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
mh15 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Sue Gunter against Ernest T. Gunter. } In Chancery, No. 22,706.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

A house and lot in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning on the south side of Chestnut 100 feet west of Brook street, and corner to the lot heretofore conveyed by the President and Directors of the Bank of Kentucky to Thomas Snead; thence west, bounding on the south side of Chestnut street 40 feet; thence southwardly 210 feet, more or less, to an alley; thence eastwardly, and bounding on the alley, 40 feet to Snead's line; thence northwardly, and with Snead's line, 210 feet, more or less, to the beginning, on Chestnut street, it being the lot conveyed by said bank July 9, 1844, to Ernest W. Gunter.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
mh15 d5

Marshal's Sale.

R. B. Hopkins, &c., against J. M. Doom, &c. } In Chancery, No. 19,526.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

The undivided interest of ¼ part of said Joseph H. Smith, in and to the tract of land conveyed to him by James F. Gamble and wife by deed dated June 12th, 1863, of record in Bullitt and Nelson counties, Ky., known as the Cane Spring Tanyard tract.

Also the undivided interest of said Joseph H. Smith in and to the privileges to getting bark, as named in the said deed of Gamble and wife to said Smith, on file in this office. Also, the undivided interest [illegible] of said Smith in and to the mill tract of land lying in Bullitt county, conveyed to said Smith by Gamble and wife by said deed on file and to Gamble by deed from Holsclaw.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
mh15 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Frank Runig & Co. against Julia Mayo, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,511.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground and the improvements thereon, in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning at the northwest corner of Tenth and Madison streets; and running thence northwardly along Tenth street 200 feet; thence westwardly parallel with Madison street 98 feet; thence southwardly 200 feet to Madison street; thence eastwardly along Madison street 98 feet to the beginning.

The court, upon confirming the sale made in this case, will order and direct that the property sold shall be redeemable at any time within three years from the confirmation by the owner paying the principal sum and interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum and all taxes and levies made subsequent to the sale thereof, but if not redeemed in the specified time the sale shall be final.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
mh15 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Jno. W. Yeager's Adm'x. against Jno. W. Yeager's Heirs, &c. } In Chancery, No. 20,963.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 30, 60, and 90 days, so much of the southern end of a tract of land belonging to the estate of John W. Yeager, deceased, in lines parallel to the Fountain Ferry road, as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the middle of the Fountain Ferry road, corner to the 8-acre lot allotted to John W. Yeager's widow; thence running N 86° W 300 feet; thence S 0 45 min. W. 1,826 feet; thence E 25° 10 min. S 611 feet to a stone; thence N 0 45 min. W. 782 feet; thence N 86° 20 min. W 297.3 feet to a stake; thence with the westerly line of the lot allotted to John W. Yeager's widow 1,123 feet to the point of beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
mh15 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Josephine Taylor against Mary W. Taylor. } In Chancery, No. 23,588.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 12, and 18 months, the follow described property, viz:

A lot and the improvements thereon, in the city of Louisville, Ky., commencing on the south side of Chestnut street at a point 244 feet 9 inches west of Eleventh street, extending thence eastwardly 21 feet on Chestnut street, thence southwardly 200 feet to a 20-foot alley, thence westwardly 21 feet, thence northwardly 200 feet to the point of beginning, being the western 21 feet of the 64 foot lot mentioned in plaintiff's petition.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
mh15 d5

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Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1871.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Regular weekly stock sales will be held every Saturday on Cheapside, in Lexington.

The Lexington Press says that Messrs. McGrath & Morgan will rebuild their factory in a short time.

Messrs. Hutchison, McChesney & Co., of Lexington, a few days since found, upon opening a case of codfish, one that was petrified. Upon examination it was found to have its scales and as firm as the rocks of Gibraltar.

On Thursday last a man named Joshua Hardesty, in firing his pistol along the road, in Anderson county, at random, shot a boy by the name of Potts in the shoulder, who was considered, at last accounts, in a precarious condition.

The Paducah Kentuckian indorses Hon. Jesse Gilbert, of Marshall, as a candidate to represent the Second District, composed of the counties of Marshall, Ballard and McCracken, in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

The Lexington Press says: "A man was found dead, Monday morning, on the Clifton turnpike, a few miles from Versailles. Our informant states that, when he left, no one had recognized or could identify him. He had several severe cuts and stabs, any of which might have proved fatal."

Leroy Sams, who resides in Estill county, on the road from Irvine to Winchester, writes this to the Frankfort Yeoman: "A boy, some fourteen or fifteen years old, came to my house in May, 1870. He can hear as well as any person, but cannot talk. Had on a dark coat and pants, and white wool hat. Mr. Elliott informs me his name is Botts, and that his parents live in Frankfort."

Gov. Leslie has issued a proclamation offering three hundred dollars reward for the apprehension of Thos. G. Ware, charged with the killing of Johnson Reed, in Bracken county, on the 25th of February. Also a proclamation offering the same amount for the apprehension of Willis Dawson, charged with the shooting of Solomon Wingfield (colored), in Woodford county, on the 5th of March.

Says the Mayfield Democrat: "The reports we hear from the surrounding country are cheering with regard to the efforts of the farmers for an enlarged crop the ensuing season. It is reported that the wheat crop is quite promising; more so than ordinary. The past winter was favorable; there were no night freezes and day thaws, which are so injurious to this crop. If nothing intervenes to injure the crop after this, we shall have plenty of biscuit another year. Large and numerous tobacco-plant beds have been sown, and extensive preparations are being made for an increased amount of this product. Go out into the country and you generally find the fencing in good trim, the rubbish cleared away and all ready for the plow; and the plows would be running but for the great humidity of the soil, owing to the recent violent and protracted rains."

The Lexington Press says of the court-day sales last Monday: "There were about 155 mules offered on the market. Broke mules brought good prices. Of cattle there was about 500 head offered, of an indifferent quality. Prices were well sustained—work cattle particularly. The best two-year-olds weighing 1,100 pounds at home brought six dollars and fifteen cents per hundred, and those weighing from 1,000 pounds to 1,100 pounds sold from five dollars to five dollars and fifty cents; yearling, good, sold at six dollars and twenty-five cents, and weighed medium; same age, brought thirty-eight dollars per head, cash. A great many horses were offered, bringing good prices, better than they have sold for some time. Farming implements, &c., brought exceedingly good prices. In fact, everything that was put on the market brought excellent prices."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Kansas City has two hundred and sixty saloons all told.

Fine Kentucky mules sell in Columbus, Ga., at $150 to $165.

Henderson Oxendine, the North Carolina outlaw, has been sentenced to death, which will be executed without delay.

Fifty Chinese have arrived at Baton Rouge to work in the cotton factory of the penitentiary. One hundred more are coming.

It is stated that a boy, on one of the machines of the Columbus (Ga.) Hosiery Manufactory, can knit thirty-five dozen pairs of stockings per day.

The Pensacola Express says that no vessel has ever been driven ashore in any storm in the harbor of Pensacola, and no gale has produced a freshet.

Prof. A. T. Bledsoe, formerly of the University of Virginia, has recently withdrawn from the Episcopal Church, and joined the M. E. Church South.

The dying request of the late Rev. John Grammer, a distinguished clergyman of Virginia, was that no obituary notice of him should be published save the simple announcement of his death.

A Mississippi paper tells of a gentleman advertising in its columns for a lost cow having the animal restored to him before the edition was half distributed, and "with a copy of the Index stuck to its horns."

The Memphis Appeal has the story of a gardener, named Tilman Moses, who is strongly suspected of having poisoned three persons—his employer, his employer's wife and a fellow-servant. The circumstances are very suspicious.

During the severe storm which recently prevailed in the western portion of Barbour county, Ala., a tree was blown across a house occupied by Mr. Dawkins, wife and two children, instantly killing Mrs. D. and one child. The man and the other child escaped unhurt.

A gentleman in Albany, Georgia, has a gourd that was plucked by his great grandfather, Wm. Davis, in the colony of Virginia in 1754. When plucked it measured three feet in length, but during the war of 1812 about eight inches of the handle was broken off.

A man was recently picked up upon the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, who, with the exception of a lot of wheat he had gotten in a granary, had been for three days without food. He was perfectly exhausted, and was able to drink only a few teaspoonfuls of gruel.

The Columbus Ga., Sun says careful inquiry develops the fact that hardly a tenth of the amount of fertilizers that were disposed of to the present time last year have been sold this season. The cash sales are very small. Most are sold for cotton delivered next fall, generally at 14 to 15 cents for low middling. Prices are much less than they were last year.

Mobile was visited with a terrible storm of rain and hail on Saturday last. It is estimated that 7½ inches of rain fell in about five hours. The whole western part of the city was overflowed, causing damage to the amount of $20,000. A negro woman, during the course of the storm, was killed by lightning, the fluid passing down the chimney and entirely extinguishing the fire.

To commemorate the great flood at Lynchburg, Va., last fall, a neat marble tablet has been erected near the pump-house in that city, upon which a black line is drawn, representing the hight attained by the flood. The tablet has the following inscription immediately below the line: "This line shows the hight of the great freshet, October 1, 1870." Then follow the names of the Mayor and members of the City Council.

Mr. E. G. Nelson, of Euharlee, Bartow county, Ga., and his two little boys were passing over a bridge at Tumlin's Mills, last week, in a buggy drawn by a horse and mule, when the flooring gave way, precipitating the buggy and its occupants into the stream below. The buggy was broken, one of the animals killed, and Mr. Nelson received injuries which caused his death very shortly after. The little boys, however, escaped unhurt. After the occupants of the buggy had been rescued, a negro was drowned while attempting to carry the vehicle ashore.

Warren Taylor, whose fatal shot initiated the bloody scenes of Monday, at Meridian, preparatory to going to the court-house, shaved and dressed himself carefully, buckled on his pistols and declared that he was going to "kill and be killed." When leaving the school-house he remarked to some of the colored children that he wanted to be buried decently. These things, taken with the facility with which he made his escape from a second-story window, shows that he had examined his position with wise foresight, and that the tragic part he enacted was not unpremeditated.

A warrant trying was held at Accotink, Va., on Monday, says the Alexandria Gazette, at which, for the first time within the memory of the oldest inhabitants, a lawyer was present, and appeared as counsel for one of the parties. The appearance in this peaceful and law-abiding vicinity of an attorney was the occasion of a great deal of excitement. The case was one of trespass, and the lawyer, a prominent member of the bar of Alexandria, was successful, but said his trip was not an agreeable one, for while on the road back his horse gave out, and but for the assistance of Deputy Sheriff Kerby, of Fairfax, who kindly lent him his horse, he would have been compelled to have either camped out or found his way back on foot.

It is stated that the submarine cable of the International Telegraph Company, between Punta Rosa and Key West, Florida, was injured so frequently during the past year that Colonel Heise, the superintendent, determined to ascertain the cause, and after a careful examination of the wire, after continued interruptions, came to the conclusion that the damage was done by the loggerhead turtles, which abound in those waters. This was the only plausible solution of the trouble, as the cable was found crushed in numerous places just in the depths of water in which the turtles are found, and nowhere else. It is reasonable, also, as the loggerheads are noted for the great power of their jaws, their food being conchs, the shells of which they crush with their jaws. The company have been forced to send to New York for a much larger cable.

The Texas State Gazette, of the 10th, has the following Indian news: "We learn from Mr. Robt. Cates, Sheriff of Burnett county, that on Monday last Dr. Field, in command of a volunteer company of seventeen citizens, attacked a body of fifteen Indians, on the headwaters of Morgan creek, in Burnett county, routing them, recapturing fifteen head of horses, and wounding two of the savages. Later on the same day Mr. Cates, with twenty-one men under his command, attacked five Indians belonging to the same command, killing and scalping one of the number. There were no casualities on the part of the citizens. We learn from W. B. Lockett that the Indians came into Burnett county the first of this week, traversed Morgan and North Gabriel, and stole about one hundred head of horses. They were pursued by the citizens, but made good their escape with their stolen property."

Roanoke College, at Salem, Va., was partially damaged by fire on Sunday last. The loss sustained by the College was small, estimated at from $500 to $700; but that of Prof. Davis was heavy. We learn from the Salem Times that, besides many rare and valuable scientific works and his private mineral cabinet, he lost the manuscripts of a very large number of sermons and lectures on various scientific subjects, prepared during a long period of his active life. At the earnestly repeated suggestions of friends who fully confided in his abilities, he had undertaken the preparation of two works, to be called the "Chemistry Life," and a "Scientific Description of the Plants of the Bible." The manuscripts of both, almost ready for the press, were entirely consumed. A large and varied collection of animal and vegetable tissue, intended to furnish the illustrations for the "Chemistry of Life," was also destroyed.

BISMARCK has just returned to Germany, and already he is engaged in a violent conflict with the newly-created Parliament and Bundesrath. Those that imagine that the German Chancellor rests on a bed of roses and will enjoy in peace the laurels he has gained in the humiliation of France are surely greatly mistaken. The legislative branches of the German government are split into innumerable little parties, and each of them is sure to oppose the government in case it should rule according to the programme of any other of those parties. And, as each of them has put up a platform that covers all social and political questions, which are solved by each in its turn in a different manner, it will be hard for the Chancellor to get along without placing a vast majority on the opposition side. If he opposes the liberal party, or rather the many fractions into which this party is divided, he need not expect that they will spare him out of gratitude for his successes in France. But should he, on the other hand, adopt a liberal policy he will gather on his devoted head all the wrath of the conservative elements, whose influence is all-powerful at the courts of the different States. Thus we can see that his lot will be not near so pleasant as that of the military leaders, who will enjoy their fame without having his troubles.

The Mail Muddle.

If a bit of electioneering capital, of a kind at once inexpensive and sensational, be not the object of the government in prolonging the suspension of postal facilities between Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington, we confess that we are at a loss to explain its conduct or comprehend its purpose. We are told that it is the intention of the Federal authorities to bring public opinion to its senses, cost what it will; and we have some heroic talk in the loyal press of achieving this grand ideal by cutting off the mails and keeping them cut off, "if it takes all summer." Editors who talk thus at long range are unadvised. They may be patriotic, but they proceed without instruction. As matters stand, we have a pretty illustration of the theory of coercion practiced by the Republicans; the policy of love through force; the old effort to compel duty and affection by the chastening influence of the damn-your-eyes theology; and, as the case is one of immediate application as well as an example, it is worthy of general no less than particular consideration.

What public opinion is it that stands in need of being "brought to its senses?" The commerce of Louisville, Lexington and Frankfort, which is seriously injured by the stoppage of the mails, has committed no wrong that calls either for redress or a moral lesson. It is as guiltless of flannel-masks and night-riding as the Postmaster General himself. But—to pick out specifications—that branch of commerce which is made up of distributive particles, and is nothing if not current and fragmentary, actually dependent on the mails, as a matter of fact, the newspapers, what of them? They are most obstructed by the disarrangement. Are they to be reformed by the gentle pressure of the Federal power? What have they to do that they *could* do in the direction indicated by the government? Take the Louisville Commercial as an example, and let it stand as a type. It is as much annoyed in quality, though perhaps not so much in quantity, as the COURIER-JOURNAL; and it has shown itself almost, if not quite, as hostile to the Kuklux as ourselves. Is it meant, in spite of this, to bring the Commercial "to its senses?" But the newspapers of Lexington, Frankfort and Louisville have, with hardly an exception, denounced outlaws and lawlessness. They have left no stone unturned that was in their reach. They have answered all the demands of the situation. What is to be gained by subjecting *them* to the inconvenience and loss which are involved in the unusual proceeding of the government? Common sense tells us that nothing is gained, but that, on the contrary, great injustice is perpetrated, and this holds good with reference to the public at large. The wretches who have created the trouble are absolutely out of reach of the method provided. They are perhaps pleased, certainly indifferent, spectators of the popular vexation, and don't care if there is never another mail service. An extensive line of communication and thousands of law-respecting citizens are deprived of that, for which they pay their share, on account of acts done by a handful of reckless ragamuffians in a tract of country which is absolutely remote from the scene where most of the embarrassment is felt.

Can such conduct as this be defended on any ground whatever, either of expediency or of right?

"But," we are told, "it is the Legislature which is sought to be reached." Was ever such childish ignorance or such wanton insincerity heard of from full-grown men? If it be the real purpose, the design is merely stupid. If it be a mere pretext, it is worse than stupid. But, be this as it may, the effect has already been what any one with the least knowledge of human nature might have foreseen, a simple aggravator, affording the opponents of liberalism at Frankfort an argument, and furnishing timid, vacillating and excitable persons a plea to retard the course of moderation and justice. Its first triumph was the defeat of negro testimony in the Senate, where it had at least a tolerable show, and its last and crowning glory is the death-blow it has given to the efforts of all parties to secure a sound and adequate measure of domestic law and order.

What does the Legislature care? It is not long for this world. Within a few days it will take itself off, leaving Frankfort and Lexington and Louisville, and all Central Kentucky, to hold an empty mail-bag as the emblem at once of its insufficiency and the malign practice of the general government. Thus the people who have committed no wrong are made to fall between the two stools of local and Federal jealousy and spleen, and we have the extraordinary spectacle of the system we pay huge taxes to support and the creatures we employ to carry on that system engaged in a vainglorious struggle at the public expense, and in total disregard of every obligation.

Let us take a look at the picture in detail.

The Legislature halts in its duty to the peace of society, and presently we have an example of lawlessness, of a conspicuous and aggravated kind. A Federal mail-agent is attacked within nine miles of the capital. The Legislature still delays, in spite of entreaty based upon obvious and unanswerable argument that goes up to it. There are more instances of outlawry, of increased daring and insolence, which call for action in a voice that cannot be mistaken and should not be disregarded. Still the Legislature refuses to act. Then, having by the non-action of the Democratic body made out its case, the Republicans come along and suspend the mails, creating a great sensation, and making much campaign material for present and future use, but also sacrificing innocent and order-loving people to this party purpose. The Kuklux are not reached at all. The Legislature, stolid by nature and inflamed by anger, and conscious of its brief tenure at Frankfort, is indifferent. The people who pay for these expensive but discordant pipers—the people who need not to be brought to their senses—the people who have trusted the members of the General Assembly, and have as much right to expect justice from the Federal Government as the citizens of any State in the Union—the people, who, first betrayed by the folly of their own representatives, are punished by command of the power of which they are an integral and contributing part—the people, masters of Congressmen and sovereigns of Legislators, are trod upon like dogs, having their interests set at naught in order to gratify the obstinate vanity of one class of politicians and the irrational malice of another class. A pretty kettle of fish, truly! A beautiful sample of republican government! Peace is nothing. Justice is nothing. Order and quiet are nothing. The people are nothing. All things must bend to the passions and discipline and exigencies of partisan law, and this interpreted not in a practicable spirit but rendered without system and carried on from day to day in response to capricious whims and morbid lusts and corrupting schemes.

We have shown concurrently and by subsequent illustrations and comment how our domestic Legislature, by its lack of live and energetic capacity, has distraught our affairs and placed us at the mercy of a power that only wants a pretext. We have urged remedies in advance, and, these failing to secure the attention of members, the public has not failed to mark a series of results, which have borne out every prognostication and verified every argument laid before the body at Frankfort. Weary of this, we have taken an appeal which will soon be decided at the ballot-box. We have appealed from the childish outcries of an impracticable spirit that considers it brave and manly to refuse to act under what it calls duress, whilst the whole State suffers for its non-action, to a more sober and rational and, as we think, more manly spirit, which asserts the right and the duty of Legislators to do what is best for the well-being of the people, equally uninfluenced by their own pride and unawed by coercion. That this common-sense, conscientious and courageous view of the situation has made great headway no one can doubt who has any knowledge of the state of public opinion in Kentucky. That it will produce a Legislature fully up to the needs of the time we confidently believe, and, as no one has taken so much stock in the result as we have, as no one has a larger interest in its verification than ourselves, our word should pass for something with those at least who really desire good government and seek only the restoration of society, under its new conditions and with its new ingredients, on principles of justice and humanity.

This being the case, what have they to say of this postal muddle? It is a piece of the same partisan malpractice which we have experienced jointly from Frankfort and from Washington, the one class differing from the other only in this, that we are the authors of the blunderers at Frankfort, who know not what they do, and who may be reached and punished, whilst the malignants at Washington cannot be reached directly, and are moreover instigated by a hostile spirit. If it be not partisan what is it? We have shown that it does not come in rifle-shot of the real offenders. We have shown that it serves only as an excuse to those of the General Assembly that want an excuse. We have shown that the only sufferers are the people, irrespective of party. We have shown that these need no moral suasion or forcible lessons, but are of one mind with respect to lawlessness. Now, what is the object? What is to be gained? Who is to be affected? And when is the pressure to be relaxed and how is the question of relaxation to be determined?

There can be but one explanation. Nobody in Kentucky is to be affected. The Kuklux and the Legislature are not aimed at. The Republican managers know as well as we do that they might as well seek to bring the sort of public opinion to its senses that needs to be brought to its senses by flying kites at the stars as to move it by this senseless raid upon quiet business men and law-abiding citizens. Party capital is the object. Public opinion has nothing to do with protecting mail agents. Even the Legislature could pass no act that would accomplish that purpose, which is the business of the Government, social functions and police duty being quite separate and distinct the one from the other. Ten years of suspension would only tend to augment the difficulty. Nor is this stoppage expected to produce contrition among outlaws and to sweeten the disposition of the people at large. It is a peg on which the Radicals seek to hang their unclean linen, a peg none the less serviceable because the Legislature furnished them with it. They mean to use it as an illustration. It is striking in its character. It will arrest attention. It is something to harp on and gabble about, something simple yet comprehensive, a salient point. When the Legislature adjourns the vail will be lifted and the pressure removed. Just as there was no just cause for stopping the mails will there be no satisfactory explanation for resuming them. The trick will have served its turn and the politicians will rejoice. The Legislature will rejoice because, being in a place of safety and getting its *per diem*, it did not budge an inch, but made mouths defiantly and sat it out valiantly. The Radicals will rejoice because the Legislature did nothing but furnish them a chance to sail in and win a pool on a little bob-tail flush, not having had wit enough to make a stand and a draw for appearances. The goose swings uncommon high and all the patriots are happy.

But how about the people who furnish the money, the candles, the table-cloth, the ivory checks, the spittoons, the whisky and the cards for this prolonged, awkward and costly game of draw poker—this game at which the Government deals with a marked deck and the State has not a single "compeller"—this game in which we can only hope to supply our lack of a hand by skillful playing?

Austria's Troubles.

The torrent of indignant comments with which the new Austrian Cabinet has been assailed and the threatening attitude assumed towards it by some of the great parties of that country impart greater interest to the present situation of Austrian agitations than attached to it when we noticed in a previous article the reorganization of the ministry.

Ever since Austria was separated in 1866 from the rest of the German States and passed under the rule of her present Chancellor, BEUST, the Government has sought by many expedients to unite the various and even hostile nationalities that compose that State, and Germans, Poles and Czeches, who are the main inhabitants of the northwestern division of the Empire, were brought into close connection by means of a common Parliament. The composition of the ministry, however, was altogether too German to suit the Czeches, and so they abstained from sending any delegates to the *Reichsrath* or Parliament. At length many privileges were granted to the Czeches, a ministry was appointed, in which their interests were taken care of by some members of their own nationality. This induced the Czeche nobility to appear in the legislature of Bohemia, which had to send delegates to the Reichsrath, but only in order to draw up an address, in which they demanded that Bohemia be entirely separated from the rest of Austria; that it be made an elective monarchy, and attached through the person of the Emperor only to the Empire. They refused to send delegates to the Reichsrath, which was paralyzed by this action of the Czeches. At the same time the Germans in the other provinces of the Empire protested against the granting of privileges to the Czeches, and declared they would not send delegates to the Reichsrath until representation was guaranteed to the two millions of Germans living in Bohemia. The Ministry was unable to get out of this muddle, and so the Premier, Count POTOSCKI, handed in his resignation about two months ago. This was not accepted at that time, however, and the Ministry continued in office. But it was well known that a new Cabinet was being organized, and everybody was speculating anxiously as to the complexion of the new Cabinet. Suddenly an imperial decree was published, which announced the names of the new Ministers, and the surprise of the inhabitants of the Austrian Empire, and that of outsiders familiar with Austrian politics, was great indeed.

The situation is one of peculiar importance, if we take its bearing on the question of the unification of Germany into consideration. The magnetic attraction which a German Empire exerts on the Austrian Germans has, ever since 1866, been the great terror and bugbear of the Austrian government. The events of the last few months, the overthrow of France, the union of the South German States with the North German Confederation, have increased this fear of the Hapsburgs immensely. And well they may, for the day is not far distant when the hungry Hohenzoller, known to be in close alliance with Russia, will stretch his iron fingers into the Austrian Empire to wrest from it its fairest provinces, and under pretext of the unification of Germany annex them to his monarchy. This fear has, undoubtedly, induced the Austrian Emperor to throw himself into the arms of the Czeches and the Clerical party.

The proclamation of the new Cabinet was the death-knell of the liberal institutions which have been established in Austria since 1866, for the new ministers, all obscure men, are known only as ultra conservatives and clericals. It has produced on the Germans and the liberals of Austria the effect of a *coup d'etat*, robbing them entirely of all influence in public affairs. They are furious, and the prospect is that the means adopted by the Austrian Emperor will only hasten the catastrophe he desires to avert. The Germans of Austria have been accustomed to a liberal government and liberal social institutions, of which particularly the latter were very far in advance of those of the other countries of Europe, and they will never submit to a return to the old system of tyranny under which they suffered during the reign of ministers like METTERNICH and BACH. They have once emerged from under the rule of the aristocrats and the priesthood, and will never without a bitter struggle accept such dominion again.

In the indignant protests and as yet stifled threats of the liberal leaders and press we hear the mutterings of a violent storm which must throw the German provinces of the Austrian empire into the arms of reorganized Germany, on whose proud military position the Austro-Germans already look with yearning pride. That BISMARCK will, in his turn, do all he can to stimulate this growing dissatisfaction, by means of those secret agents which he knows so well how to use, is more than probable, and these emissaries could scarcely find a better field and a better time for their operations than the German provinces of Austria present at this moment. "Those whom fate wishes to destroy are first struck blind," says an old proverb, and in no case can this be said to be truer than in that of Austria. Like the Bourbons, the Hapsburgs seem to have not learned or forgotten anything by their past misfortunes. They can blame only themselves if the Prussians succeed in all their plans, for they have furnished them the means with their own hands. And that the men who are at the head of the Government in Germany will not hesitate to make use of these means, is hardly a matter of doubt. Those that did not hesitate to plunge into a bloody war, which astounded the world with its horrors, and in which torrents of blood were shed, in order to wrest a small strip of land from France in spite of the most violent protests of its population, will certainly not be deaf to the appeals of the Germans of Austria, when these sue for annexation to the German Empire.

One of the most singular features of the new Cabinet change in Austria is the fact that the Chancellor of the Austrian Empire, Count BEUST, seems to have been left in utter ignorance of the formation of the new Cabinet. His office is, it is true, confined altogether to foreign politics, which the singular double government of Austria detaches altogether from the rest of the administration, but nevertheless his name has become so attached to all government measures of Austria, and he was, as it were, identified in such a manner with the Austrian government that this slight offered to him has justly caused great surprise. The new Cabinet, indeed, indicates a complete downfall of the liberal system by which he endeavored to prolong the existence of the Austrian Empire, and it is hard to comprehend how he can sustain himself in his position for any length of time. It has been a very difficult and precarious one for some time past, and every day rumors of his resignation have been in circulation. These reports have not been confirmed so far, but they serve to indicate in how great a manner his position is deemed untenable in Austria, and are doubtless only the precursors of the fact. If this last bulwark of the Germans in Austria should fall, they would be entirely in the hands of their most bitter enemies, and his resignation would give the signal to a struggle which could ultimately end only in the dissolution of the Austrian Empire.

☞ The Atlanta Sun thinks that the Forty-first Congress had an opportunity for the display of statesmanship such as has seldom been afforded. It did have a splendid opportunity certainly. But then, you know, it didn't have the statesmanship.

☞ A Georgia paper asks: "Where is the man whose faith in Congress is large enough to count upon their doing one single act to redeem the blunders of the past?" Speak kindly of that man, if at all. He is dead.

☞ No less than twelve daily papers have been born and have died in San Francisco within the last ten years. It is very easy to start a daily paper; it isn't half as easy, though, as it is to let it stop.

☞ Our pleasure at the coming of spring would be unalloyed but for the harassing fear that base ball may chance to crowd the negro cadet and BRET HARTE out of the newspapers.

☞ Some of the newspapers are talking about "the blunders of the last Congress." Its blunders are not wholly unpardonable. What it particularly deserved hanging for was its crimes.

☞ The New York Star says "COLFAX and BLAINE and BUTLER and LOGAN do not belong to the same breed of men." Of course not—they belong to the same breed of dogs.

CITY ITEMS.

Marble Works.

We notice that Karins & Brother are receiving a large shipment of marble by the Star line via New York.

Relief and Health to Your Children.

Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup for children.

Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, the Great Blood Purifier.

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose. A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price, $1 00 per bottle; six for $5 00.

Stillingia, or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory—"It is an indigenous perennial plant; grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives." At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras Sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

Home Testimony—Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham, of the Louisville Transfer Company:

"I have taken nearly all of the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. Gresham, Louisville Transfer Company."

LOCAL NOTICES.

ARRIVED.

John L. Anderson, from New York, with a complete assortment of merchant tailor's goods. Styles, latest European. Apply at No. 71 Third street, between Main and Market. mr15 d5.

Museum of Living Wonders.

The wild leopard boy and his tropical companion, and many other curiosities that are worthy of notice—something that all should go and see—now on exhibition at No. 95 Market street, between Third and Fourth. Admission, 25c; children, 15c. Doors open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. mh14 d6*

Dealers in Notions

can save about ten per cent. by purchasing at 148 Market street, up stairs, between Fourth and Fifth. mr12 d4

PHALON'S NEW PERFUME.

"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."

THE MOST LASTING PERFUME.
THE MOST FRAGRANT BOUQUET.
THE SWEETEST OF PERFUMES.
mh8 deod3m

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column should be read by all. au9 d&wly

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. de12 eodly

MARRIED.

ELLIS—JONES—In this city, on Tuesday evening, March 14, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Jas. Craik, WILLIAM ELLIS to ELIZA A. JONES, only daughter of G. Scott Jones, all of this city.

DIED.

CRULL—On the 14th of March, 1871, Mrs. MARY CRULL, aged 55 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, Wm. H. Crull, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Called meeting of the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 113, will be held this (Wednesday) evening, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for work in the 3d degree. By order of the W. M. J. W. COLSTON, Sec'y.

Special communication of Louisville Council, No. 4, R.'. and S.'. M.'. will be held this Wednesday, 15th inst., at 7½ p. m. A. H. GARDNER, T. I. G. M. S. HILLMAN, Recorder.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, March 14, 1871.

A MEETING of the Stockholders, to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on Monday, March 20, at 12 o'clock. mh15 d6 R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

EDUCATIONAL.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL.

APPLICATIONS for a position in this institution will be received until Friday, the 24th of March, 1871. Address E. H. TAYLOR, Jr., President Board of Managers, Frankfort, Ky. mh15 d8

J. M. CARSON & CO.,
PLUMBERS & GAS-FITTERS,
Have removed to
No. 166 Green st., bet. Third and Fourth,
mh15 d12 Near Custom-house.

Louisville Ornamental Iron Works.
MEAD & MILLER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron Railing, Verandas, Jail Work, &c., and all kinds of Wrought Iron Work,
No. 323 Green st., bet. Eighth and Ninth, LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ Repairing done at short notice. mh11 d3m

BOOTS and SHOES
AT
REDUCED PRICES.

THE subscriber, wishing to reduce his large stock of Ladies' and Gents' Fine Boots and Shoes, will offer his entire stock at about COST, for cash only. D. MARSHALL.

N. B.—The price of Boots and Shoes made to order will be the same as heretofore. mh12 d6

Diamond Pointed
STEAM DRILLS,
For Rock Drilling.

Adapted to Mining, Quarrying, Shafting, Tunneling, Railroad Grading, Artesian Well Boring, Prospecting, &c.

FIFTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OF COST AND TIME OF HAND LABOR SAVED.

"TEST CORES," in form of solid cylinders of rock or mineral, taken out of mines from any depth not exceeding one thousand (1,000) feet, showing true value, stratification, &c.

NO PERCUSSION.

Never needs Sharpening, as the Cutting Points, composed of ROUGH DIAMONDS, are practically indestructible.

FIRST PREMIUMS awarded in both Europe and America.

BEWARE OF INFRINGEMENTS.

Illustrated circulars sent on application.

Address SEVERANCE & HOLT, Manufacturers, office 16 Wall street, New York. mh10 FrMo&We3m

Fertilizers! Fertilizers!

JUST received a car load of "Currie's" Raw Bone Superphosphate; also a car load of Land Plaster, warranted fresh and genuine. For sale by HEWETT, HARDY & CO., mh10 d6 Louisville, Ky.

The Ladd Patent Stiffened
GOLD WATCH CASES,

For Movements of American Manufacture, in both ladies' and gentlemen's sizes, in great variety and elegance of style and finish and in the newly-introduced flat shape, can be had of dealers generally throughout the country. The trade supplied by the principal wholesale houses of this city. Full descriptive circulars sent on application by the manufacturers, J. A. BROWN & CO., mh9 eod16* 11 Maiden Lane, New York.

BIGLEY BROS.
Vicksburg, Miss.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
COAL—COAL,

RUN from our own mines at Pittsburg. Steamboats supplied with coal. Loaded flats and steam tug ready at all hours. Flats of coal will be placed alongside of steamers in answer to two long whistles. mh10 dim

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL NET weight as represented. Grocers and dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors, 69 New Street, NEW YORK CITY.

The trade in Louisville and in the South and Southwest supplied by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., H. C. ARMSTRONG, HIBBITT & SON, and by other dealers in Louisville. fe27 eodeow6m

COLUMBUS NURSERY—Trees, Shrubs, Plants &c.; best kinds for the South and West; large stock; fine assortment; best quality; satisfaction guaranteed. For catalogue, address R. G. HANFORD, Columbus, O. fe22 W&Sat2&w6

COLUMBUS NURSERY—Green house and Bedding Plants; give universal satisfaction. For spring catalogue, address R. G. HANFORD, Columbus, O. fe22 W&Sat2&w6

PIANOS, ORGANS & Musical Goods.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Wholesale and Retail.
D. P. FAULDS,
au24 deodtf 70 Main Street, bet. Second and Third.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Great Vernal Specific.

No class of invalids are more sensitive to changes of season and variations of temperature than dyspeptics, and persons of bilious habit. Tender lungs are not more easily affected by these vicissitudes than feeble stomachs. If there is a tendency in the system to indigestion, biliousness, or bowel complaints, the variable weather of early spring is almost sure to develop one or other of these ailments. Intermittent fevers are also more prevalent in the spring months than at any other season except autumn. In view of these facts, this seems to be a proper time to invite especial attention to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine which, for a long series of years, has proved superior to all others as a remedy for the above-named disorders, and as a protection against the miasma which frequently produces, and always aggravates them. It was formerly the practice to give violent cathartics as "spring medicines," nor is the custom yet entirely obsolete. Nothing, however, can be more ill judged and unphilosophical. The chilling moisture with which the air is loaded at the breaking up of winter presses heavily upon the vital forces of the body, and reinforcement, not depletion, is what it requires. The Bitters is a genial and excellent tonic, a moderate alterative, and just enough of an aperient to regulate, without convulsing, the bowels. It is, therefore, a specific peculiarly adapted to the present season. mh13 deod&wl

PAY WHEN CURED!

PERSONS who have been suffering with Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Syphilis, Tetters, or any impurity of blood, and cannot find relief or be cured by any treatment, to all such bad cases we will give the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices free of charge until cured; then the patient is to pay for the number of bottles used. By this means thousands will be restored who have given up all hopes.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

the only real cure for diseases arising from indiscretions, cures in two to four days. No exposure in going into the shops of quacks or in any other way. Male packages, $2; female, $3. DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

OWEN & SUTTON, 54 Market street, Ag'ts for Louisville. no27 MonWed&Sat3m

CONSUMPTION,
Its Cure and Its Preventive,
BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

MANY a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted Dr. Joseph H. Schenck's Simple Treatment, and availed themselves of his wonderfully efficacious medicines, they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has in his own case proved that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring, self-convincing.

The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver. With this condition the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver. Here then comes the culminating result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms, of Consumption.

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of Nature's noblest gifts—the Podophillum Peltatum. They possess all the blood-searching, alterative properties of calomel, but, unlike calomel, they "leave no sting behind."

The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated and mucous deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver, like a clock, is wound up. It arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts responsively, and the patient begins to feel that he is getting, at last, A supply of Good Blood.

The Seaweed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Chylification is now progressing without its previous tortures. Digestion becomes painless, and the cure is seen to be at hand. There is no more flatulence, no exacerbation of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the greatest Blood-Purifier ever yet given by an indulgent father to suffering man. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup comes in to perform its functions and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Nature cannot be cheated. It collects and ripens the impaired and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gatherings, it prepares them for expectoration, and lo! in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the rotten throne that it occupied is renovated and made new, and the patient, in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood or the womanhood that was Given up as Lost.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented, or a cure cannot be effected. Fresh air and riding out, especially in this section of the country in the fall and winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients, if their lungs are badly diseased, and yet, because they are in the house they must not sit down quiet; they must walk about the rooms as much and as fast as the strength will bear, to get up a good circulation of blood. The patients must keep in good spirits—be determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the great point to gain.

To despair of cure after such evidence of its possibility in the worst cases, and moral certainty in all others, is sinful. Dr. Schenck's personal statement to the Faculty of his own cure was in these modest words:

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption; confined to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought that I could not live a week; then like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

"As soon as that began to subside my cough, fever, pain and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the Doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was only ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston. He or his son, Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., still continue to see patients at their office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged $5. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not.

The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow these directions, and kind Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increased doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniment than the ample instructions that accompany them: First create appetite. Of returning health hunger is the most welcome symptom. When it comes, as it will come, let the despairing at once be of good cheer. Good blood at once follows, the cough loosens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both of these morbid symptoms are gone forever.

Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in tens of thousands of families. As a laxative or purgative, the Mandrake Pills are a standard preparation; while the Pulmonic Syrup, as a curer of coughs and colds, may be regarded as a prophylacteric against consumption in any of its forms.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 a bottle, or $7 50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

R. MACREADY & CO., N. E. corner Columbia and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, O., wholesale agents. oc21 deodly-MW&F

CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED

UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE

Does cure Bronchitis, Consumption, all Lung Diseases and Spitting of Blood, and strengthen and build up the system to a healthy condition. This has been tested by Prof. Trousseau in two thousand cases, in the Hospitals of Paris, in which it cured nearly every case; and in this country physicians are daily ordering and commending it to their patients. It has made some astonishing cures. One bottle will prove its efficacy. Sold at $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Sent by express to any address.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
ap18 Wedly 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.

John C. Baker & Co.'s Genuine
COD LIVER OIL!

The only certain remedy for consumption. Waste no time with medicines that offer only temporary relief, but at once procure this specific. Our brand of Cod Liver Oil is admitted by the best physicians in the land to be superior to any other, we being the only parties making a special business of manufacturing the article. Sold by druggists everywhere.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
se3 W&Saly Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

New Spring Goods.

JUST received,
75 cases New Styles Prints;
25 cases Bleached Muslins;
50 bales Brown Sheetings;
15 cases Cottonades;
15 " Eastern Jeans;
15 " Plaid Cottons;
15 " Tickings;
5 " Tweeds;
10 " Linen Pant Goods;
5 " New Style Cassimeres

For sale low. PURCH, COOKE & BRYANT, 187 Main street.

Dress Goods.

JUST received,
A full line of Ginghams;
" " " Lawns;
" " " Alpacas;
" " " Japanese;
" " " Grenadines;

Embracing all the new novelties of the season. For sale low. PURCH, COOKE & BRYANT, mh14 d3 187 Main street.

Embroideries, Laces, &c.

1,500 PCS Hamburg Embroideries;
1,000 pcs Hamburg Embroidered Inserting;
1,500 pcs Imitation Valencia Edging;
1,000 pcs Imitation Valencia Insertings;
A large stock Cluny Edgings and Insertings;
A " " Saxony " "
A " " Crochet " "
A " " Linen Bobbin Edgings and Insertings.

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., mh12 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

White Goods.

A LARGE stock Plain, Plaid, and Striped Jaconets;
" " White and Colored Tarletans;
" " Lining Book;
" " Victoria and British Lawns;
" " Swiss and Nainsook Muslins;
" " Super French Muslins;
" " Striped and Checked Muslins.

For sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., mh11 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Handkerchiefs.

LADIES' Corded and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs;
" White and Mourning "
Men's Hemmed and Corded "
" Plain Bordered and Silk "
Oil and Madras "

Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., mh12 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE firm of A. A. Winchester & Co. is this day dissolved, C. A. Winchester retiring from the firm. A. A. WINCHESTER & CO. March 13th, 1871. mh14 d8*

Copartnership.

THE undersigned, having formed a copartnership, style of firm Speed & Creighton, will at once commence the Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting business at No. 144 West Market, between Fourth and Fifth. JOHN SPEED. JOHN CREIGHTON.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 1, 1871.

REFERRING to the above, I hereby announce the removal of my shop from 106 West Green st. to the above-mentioned stand. JOHN CREIGHTON.

Notice.

AS rapidly as possible we will open and exhibit an elegant stock of Chandeliers and Fancy and Staple Goods pertaining to our line.

Having formed favorable arrangements with the manufacturers, we are able to supply the trade and public with GAS-PIPE, Fittings, Brass Goods, Pumps, &c., in any quantity at lowest possible wholesale rates.

fe19 SuWe&Frlm SPEED & CREIGHTON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Incorporation of the Robinson Tobacco Manufacturing Company.

ON the 14th day of March, 1871, there were filed for record, in the Clerk's office of the Jefferson County Court, articles of incorporation for the above-named corporation. The names of the corporators are R. S. Veech, A. L. Robinson, G. Robinson, and R. S. Hewes. The name of the corporation is given above. The principal place of transacting business is Louisville, Ky. The nature of the business which is proposed to be transacted is the manufacture and sale of tobacco, and also in dealing generally in tobacco and articles of trade connected therewith. Twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) is the amount of capital stock authorized, fifteen thousand ($15,000), to be paid in ten (10) days from the time of filing the articles for record, and ($5,000) five thousand dollars in calls, at the discretion of the president and secretary.

Corporation is to begin March 15th, 1871, and continue for twenty-five years thereafter, unless sooner dissolved, in accordance with the articles.

The officers are a president and secretary, to be elected annually on the 2d Wednesday in March.

Ten thousand dollars ($10,000) of absolute debt or debt for which the corporation is primarily liable, and forty thousand ($40,000) of liability as drawer or indorsers of bills of exchange or debt for which the said corporation shall be conditionally liable, is the highest amount of indebtedness to which the corporation is at any time to subject itself.

Private property is to be exempt from corporate debts. mh15 Wed 8a8

Louisville Chancery Court.

Henry Tevis' Adm'r, plf., vs. Henry Tevis' Heirs, &c., dfts. } No. 26,633.

THE creditors of Henry Tevis are notified to present and authenticate their claims, according to law, at my office, on or before the 1st day of May, 1871. mh15 d10 ROB'T COCHRAN, Com'r.

Louisville Chancery Court.

George & Co., plts., vs. Frederika Grauman, dft. } No. 24,083.

THE creditors of J. H. Grauman are notified to present and authenticate their claims, according to law, at my office, on or before the 5d day of April, 1871. mh15 d10 ROB'T COCHRAN, Com'r.

New Orleans Sugar.

300 HHDS Fair to Prime New Orleans Sugar, in store and for sale by mh12 c10 D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

Rio Coffee.

1,000 BAGS Common to Choice Rio Coffee, in store and for sale by mh12 d10 D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

Sundries.

500 BAGS Rio Coffee, all grades;
50 bags Laguayra Coffee;
40 mats Java Coffee, choice;
125 bbls N. O. Sugar, all grades;
100 packages Syrup, part extra fine;
50 bbls N. O. Molasses;
450 kegs Nails, assorted;
150 doz Buckets;
50 doz Tubs, Nos. 1, 2, and 3;
150 doz Wash-boards.

For sale at market prices by JACOB F. WELLER, mh11 d2w 185 Main street.

Fish! Fish!

100 BBLS Mackerel;
300 ½ bbls "
1,000 kits "

Boston packed, new packages, and fresh arrival; in store and for sale by REED & SPERRY, mh8 d12 91 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

For Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants, &c.,

GO TO H. S. DUNCAN & SON, Cor. Fourth and Market sts., Louisville, Ky. mh6 d&wtf

Wanted to Purchase—Land.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., March 4, 1871.

THE city of Louisville desires to purchase, for Alms-house purposes, about 100 to 150 acres of land, located in this county, from one to five miles from the city limits, and accessibly situated on a railroad or turnpike; the land to be well adapted for farming purposes. Parties having such a tract to sell will please address the undersigned, giving location, description, terms, &c. mh5 dtf JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Notice to Gardeners.

500 BBLS choice Northern Russet Potatoes in store and for sale by OUFERBACKER, BENHAM & CO., mh5 dtf 103 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

Notice.

CITY WEIGHER AND INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.—On and after this date, and until further notice, I will be found at my office, No. 18 Third street, between Main and the river, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Persons desiring my services as Weigher or Inspector will please call as above. Respectfully, JOHN C. GIES. Louisville, Ky., Jan. 4—dtf

PROPOSALS.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Richmond, Va., until 12 m. 28th March, 1871, for the graduation and masonry on one hundred and eight miles of this road west of White Sulphur Springs, it being all the remaining unfinished portion of the road not now under contract. The work embraces 3,000,000 cubic yards in open cutting, 27,000 cubic yards in tunnels, and 60,000 cubic yards of masonry, of all classes, and is to be completed May 1st, 1872. Profiles and specifications can be had after the 14th March, at the offices of the company, 54 William street, New York; at Richmond, Va., and at Huntington, W. Va. Plans for and proposals for building the iron superstructure of the New River Bridge, at Miller's Ferry, Fayette county, W. Va., will be received at the same time and place. There will be two spans of 250 feet each, and two of 70 feet each. Parties submitting proposals should see the site of the bridge, where further information may be had from the engineer in charge. This bridge must be completed by December, 1871. H. D. WHITCOMB, mr1 dtd Chief Engineer C. & O. R. R.

Sealed Proposals for a Bridge Over the Tombigbee.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the County Board of Supervisors, give public notice that they will receive, until the 3d day of April next, proposals for the building of a bridge over the Tombigbee river at Aberdeen, Monroe county, Mississippi.

LOCATION.

Aberdeen is about 8 miles from the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and connected therewith by rail. The location of the bridge is about 1⅛ miles from the railroad depot, over an excellent road. Both banks of this river are above high water. The abutments and pier will rest upon the rotten limestone, a material easily leveled with the pick. Depth of low water 14 ft; of high water about 54 feet. Fuel and material, brick abundant in the immediate locality.

DESCRIPTION.

In order that steamboat navigation may not be interrupted, the structure must be of that kind known as the Swing Bridge. The superstructure (300 feet long) will rest upon abutments (300 feet from center to center) and upon one circular pier and its turntable in the middle of the stream. There being no rock within reach, brick or some other material must substitute it.

The circular pier will require about 730,000 and the abutments about 295,000 brick, to be laid in hydraulic cement. Width of the clear track to be sufficient for the passage of wagons meeting thereon—say 16 ft. Hight of bottom of superstructure above high-water mark, 5 feet; above low water mark, 45 feet; above bed of stream, 59 feet. The bridge must be capable of bearing a rolling load of — to the lineal foot, without material deflection.

PROPOSALS.

The Commissioners have adopted no particular plan or material. The builders must therefore furnish complete working plans and specifications of the bridge they propose to build. They must also specify their prices for each particular kind of work, viz: Superstructure per lineal foot; abutments (if brick) per 1,000, approaches of earthwork per cubic yard. Each bidder must bid for abutments and pier to be constructed of brick masonry, but may also propose for the same of other material, commissioners to choose between them.

TERMS.

The Board of Supervisors (in obedience to a vote of the county) have already assessed a tax of $26,000, to be collected by the 1st of June next, to be paid to the builders upon the completion of the contract; and have provided by for the payment of the balance, with 8 per cent. interest, one year thereafter. Commissioners reserve the right to select from among the bids, without reference to price, and at their option to reject all. Contractor to furnish the bridge complete before the 1st day of November, 1871. They will be required to give bond with ample security for the faithful performance of the contract. Work to be done under the supervision of the Bridge Commissioners, or some one appointed by them, or the Board of Supervisors.

Bidders will forward their plans and specifications marked "Plans and Specifications," to Bridge Commissioners, care of Wm. H. Clopton, Aberdeen, Miss., to be opened and examined at any time after receipt; their bids, specifying price, terms, &c., to be forwarded in a separate envelop marked "Proposal," to remain sealed until the 3d of April next.

The undersigned will be pleased to receive the cards and circulars of builders, and correspond with them in relation to anything in connection with this bridge.

W. H. CLOPTON,
J. H. ANDERSON,
FINIS H. LITTLE,
W. H. SAUNDERS,
H. DILLINGHAM,
fe26 dtmh15 x8u Commissioners.

MEDICINES.

RHEUMATISM.

Munroe's Rheumatic Cure,

THE best and most reliable article in the market for the permanent cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections, for sale by all druggists. H. C. LLOYD, Sole Agent, my8 d8uW&Fly N. W. cor. Seventh and Walnut.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE

ONE BOTTLE WARRANTED THE ONLY PERFECT CURE for all kinds of PILES; 2 to 4 bottles in the worst cases of LEPROSY, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, NEURALGIA, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD—entirely vegetable. Money returned in every case of failure. No failures for twelve years. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston. Sold everywhere. $1 a bottle. Send for circulars, free, GEORGE H. CARY & CO. Agents, Louisville. no9 We&Sa3m

RIGAUD & C°'s PERFUMERY

Patronized by the French Court, and extensively used in all fashionable circles.

KANANGA

THE TOILET WATER OF THE DAY.

Preserves the freshness of the skin and the fairness of the complexion.

MIRANDA SOAP

Gives the skin a delightful silky surface, and is all that can be desired as to perfume.

RIGAUD'S DENTORINE

A dentifrice elixir of unequaled virtues. Sweetens the breath, strengthens the gums, and preserves the teeth from decay.

SOLIDIFIED DENTIFRICE CREAM

A brush dipped in water and Dentorine passed over it produces a soft and unctuous mucilage that gives the teeth a brilliant whiteness.

[illegible]

AND

Miranda Pomade

For preserving and beautifying the hair.

RIGAUD'S COLORIGENE

Restoring to the Hair its Original Color.

A vegetable compound; contains nothing injurious; restores the hair to its natural color. Its success is infallible, and it does not stain either the skin or linen.

EXTRACT OF YLANGYLANG

MANILLA BOUQUET.

The two favorite perfumes for the handkerchief.

KANANGA NEW JAPANESE PERFUME

The fashionable Perfume, just imported by Messrs. Rigaud & Co.

AGENTS IN LOUISVILLE,

PETER, POWERS & COOPER.

je15 d&wly W

BUSINESS CARDS.

LOUISVILLE SALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 (?) st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DORAN, Prop's.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

LANDRETHS' WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS

JUST RECEIVED, on which special inducements are offered, a large stock of

Landreth's Garden Seeds,
Clover Seed,
Timothy Seed,
Orchard-Grass Seed,
Blue-Grass Seed,
Herds'-Grass Seed,
Hungarian, Millet, &c.;
Early Rose and
Russet Potatoes, &c.

J. D. BONDURANT.

Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky. mr1 d16,3dp,tc

MAY ELECTION.

For Constable.

THOS. J. McMANNON is a candidate for Constable in the Fifth and Sixth wards. mh11 dte

For Magistrate.

ANTON KUTZLEB is a candidate for Magistrate in the First District, composed of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards. mr1 dte

CANDIDATES.

Register of Land Office.

R. F. HARRISON, of Carroll county, is a candidate for Register of the Land Office, subject to the Democratic State convention. mh8 deod&weowtMay1

C. C. HOOKS, of Trigg county, is a candidate for Register of the Land Office. de27 deod&weowtMay1

For the Legislature.

Dr. JOHN WITHERSPOON is a candidate for the Legislature, for Anderson county. fe9 deod6w*

For Attorney General.

Hon JNO. RODMAN, of Franklin, is a candidate for Attorney General, subject to the Democratic State convention. no12 eodtf

LAWYERS.

W. F. BULLOCK. WILKINS G. ANDERSON. BOZEL WEISSINGER.

BULLOCK, ANDERSON & WEISSINGER,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
Nos. 4 & 6 Hamilton Building, cor. 6th and Main,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

WILL practice in the various Courts, State and Federal, held in the city of Louisville, and in Court of Appeals, at Frankfort, Ky. mh3 d12

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Late Governor of Ky. R. T. DURRETT. C. M. BRIGGS

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.
LOUISVILLE.......................KENTUCKY

THE above law firm, composed of Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following named courts in Louisville: the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court and the United States District Court, in which last named Court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States, With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured.

We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the courthouse. ja1 dtf

MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases &c., &c. a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times the whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—For all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of Male Safes, 50 cts each—5 for $2.

Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office 104½ Fifth street, near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sunday, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. ja20 dtf

AVOID QUACKS—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York. de25 deod6mMoWe&Fr

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething. PRICE 25 CENTS

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children. PRICE 25 CENTS

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages. PRICE 25 CENTS

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Remedies.—Use these only, and save time, health, and money. $1,000 reward for any case of disease in any stage which they fail to cure.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Balsam, No. 1, cures Ulcers, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Mouth, Sore Eyes, Cutaneous Eruptions, Copper-colored Blotches, Soreness of the Scalp, Scrofula, &c. It is the greatest Renovator, Alterative, and Blood Purifier known—removes all mercury from the system, and leaves the blood pure and healthy.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Balsam, No. 2, cures mercurial affections, rheumatism in all its forms, and gives immediate relief in all cases.

Price of either No. 1 or 2 $5 per bottle, or two for $9.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Antidote, a radical cure for all urinary derangements. Price $3 per bottle.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Elixir d'Amour, a radical cure for nervous or general debility in old or young, imparting energy with wonderful effect. Price $5 per bottle, or two for $9.

Send money by Express, or order goods through your Druggist, and you will meet with no loss. Prompt attention paid to all correspondents. None genuine without the name of "Dr. Richau's Golden Remedies, D. B. Richards, Sole Proprietor," blown in glass of bottles. Address DR. D. B. RICHARDS, 228 Varick street, New York.

For sale by WM. W. SMITH, Sixth and Market streets, Louisville, Ky. no28 dMW&Fr&weowly

Western Medical Institute.

THE unfortunate and affected man or woman speedily cured of any disease at the old Western Medical Institute, 137 Sycamore st., Cincinnati, O. No charge until cured. Young men restored to manly vigor by our sure and only remedy. All needing aid of a private or delicate nature should call or send stamp for confidential circular before noticing advertised quacks, their books and humbug medicines. The Museum of this Institute exhibits all parts of the Human body in health and disease. Patients boarded.

Monthly remedy by mail $5. oc15 deod&wly

DOCTOR WHITTIER,
617 St. Charles St.

LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY OTHER Physician, so successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Disease as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, with purest drugs prepared in the establishment, cures cases given up by others, no matter who failed; tell your private trouble. Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays. [illegible] Pamphlet, 100 pages, all the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous, debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised.

DR. GATES'
PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by solitary habit or during from excesses. Having treated the disease successfully for years, we can successfully GUARANTEE a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price, 5 cents each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Caprand's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

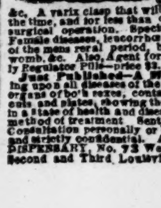
Also M. LaCraux French Powders, guaranteed. Price by mail $2 and 3 stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,
Consulting Physician,
No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs.
j12 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

Galen's Head Dispensary,

Established 1850, Chartered 1861,



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes, including gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, syphilis in all its stages, scrofula, &c., seminal weakness, impotency, sexual debility, and all the evil effects arising from youthful indiscretion and excesses, causing premature decay, loss of vitality, &c. A varix clasp that will cure varicocele in half the time, and for less than one-fourth the cost of a surgical operation. Female weakness, leucorrhea or whites, obstructions of the menses, barrenness, falling of the womb, &c. Also, Agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills—price $1.

Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 40 large pages. Much valuable information, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. au7

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 50 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 75 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $15; two months, $30; three months, ... every other day one month, $10; two months, ... three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" ... cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line, "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, to be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisements; bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate each insertion. No advertisement or notice less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned ... and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashv[ille]
—AND—
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVI[LLE]
RAILROAD LIN[E]

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave. [Feb. 12, 1871.]
9:00 A. M. Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail ...
8:20 P. M. Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express ...
12:30 A. M. Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail ...
8:50 A. M. Richmond & Livingston Ex. Mail ...
3:20 P. M. ... Bardstown Accommodation ...

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation train ... Glasgow Junction at 6:00 A. M. and 1:50 P. M., ... rive at Glasgow at 7:10 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. ... ing, leave Glasgow at 8:10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; ... at Glasgow Junction at 9:15 A. M. and 5:10 P. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile ... and Nashville and Southeastern Express ... daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ Sleeping car on 12:30 A. M. train will be ... depot and opened to passengers at 9 P. M.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, ... formation as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at ... Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner ... and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard ... Galt House, Bridge Depot and at Depot corner ... and Broadway.

n30 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l ...

THE

Louisville, New Albany & Chi[cago]
RAILROAD

IS now running its trains direct to and ... Louisville over the Ohio river bridge. ... arrangement passengers avoid the tedious ... omnibus transfer heretofore experienced.

TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPT[ED]
AS FOLLOWS:

St. Louis Express leaves Bridge Depot at .... 9: ...
Returning, arrives at " " .... 7: ...
Through Mail and Express leave New Albany ... at 6:00 A. M.; returning, arrives at Bridge D[epot] 10:40 P. M.

Tickets for all points on this line can be procured at their office at the Bridge Depot.

R. H. G. MINTY, Gen'l S[up't].
S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A.

Louisville and Cincinn[ati]
SHORT-LINE R. [R.]

	Leave.	
Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday.	3:10 a m	11: ...
Cincinnati Fast Line. "	8:55 a m	6: ...
Cincinnati Express, daily	3:55 p m	12: ...
Cin. Night Express, ex Saturday.	11:00 p m	5: ...
Lexington Exp, except Sunday	5:55 a m	8: ...
Lexington Exp, except Sunday	3:30 p m	10: ...
Lagrange Accomo'n, ex. Sunday	4:35 p m	8: ...

Sleeping Cars on 11:00 P. M. Round-trip tickets ... Cincinnati at reduced rates. By applying at ... pany's offices, Third and Main streets, Lou[isville] ... Galt House, and Willard Hotel, or Depot, co[rner] Brook and Jefferson streets, telegrams to ... sleeping-car berths to Eastern cities will be se[cured]. ma4 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superinten[dent].

GREAT THROUGH ROU[TE]
North, East, and We[st]
VIA THE
Louisville & Indianapolis R. R.
J., M. & I. R. R.

THREE trains daily leave the Bridge De[pot as] follows:

8:35 A. M. New York Express daily ... Pullman's Palace Cars through to Pitt[sburgh], Philadelphia, and New York without c[hange] via Pan-Handle.

2:20 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. ... in Pullman's palace cars; to Chicago in sp[ecial] day and sleeping cars; and Cleveland, B[uffalo], Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, w[ithout] change, in Wagner's drawing-room da[y and] sleeping cars.

11:20 P. M. daily except Saturday, making co[nnec]tions East and West, with through car ... Louis.

Night cars with reclining chairs fr[ee].

NOTICE—On Sunday through cars to the Ea[stern] cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the De[pot] 3:20 P. M.

Tickets for sale and sleeping cars secured ... General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Thir[d] ... and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, W[illard] Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenu[e and] Fourteenth street.

HORACE SCOTT, Gen. S[up't].
S. E. CAREY, G. T. A.
November 20, 1870.

INSURANCE.

W. H. SLAUGHTER. PHILIP S. C[AMPBELL].

SLAUGHTER & CAMPBELL,
INSURANCE AGENT[S]

Office northwest corner Fourth and Main ...

Louisville, Ky.

Imperial Fire, of London (Gold) .. $8,00...
Charter Oak, of Hartford .... 35...
Andes, of Cincinnati .... 1,00...
Hide and Leather, of Boston ...... 40...
National, of Boston (nearly) ..... 1,00...
Providence Washington, of Rhode Island ... 43...
American Life, of Philadelphia ... 3,00...

All communications regarding the America[n] ... be addressed
mh5 dtf L. L. ANDERSON & CO., Gen'l A[gents].

KENTUCKY & LOUISVIL[LE]
Mutual Insurance Co.

Chartered and Organized in ...

CAPITAL - - - $485,...

WM. H. STOKES, President.

DIRECTORS:
Joseph Monks, Andrew Low, Joshua F. ...
Wm C. Hite, J. T. Tompkins, A. B. Semp[le], ...
James Bridgeford, William ...

D. McNAUGHTAN, Secretary.
SAM'L L. NOCK, Solicitor and Surveyor.

Office east side Fifth street, No. 63, over the Franklin Bank.

INSURES against loss by Fire on Building[s], Household Furniture therein contained.

All policies are issued for a period of ... On issue of the policy the party insuring gives ... note for the aggregate premium for six years ... pays in cash only 10 per cent. of said note, ... further payment beyond the above-mentioned ... cent. is required, unless the company meet ... losses which it has not sufficient cash on ha[nd] ... pay, in which case a pro rata call is made on ... mium notes. The company has made but ... within the 16 years passed, one call of 10 ... other 5 per cent.

Special attention is called to the following fa[cts] in reference to this company: In 1839 it was org[anized] with a capital of less than 30,000 dollars. At t[he close] of the first year's business, December, 1840, th[e] ... reported to the State Legislature at 29,313 do[llars]. To the present time the assets of the company increased to $85,288 dollars. The increase has ... tore been, in about 31 years, more than 30 tim[es the] original capital. During which time the co[mpany] has paid losses to the amount of 221,140 dolla[rs], ... 6 years is 25 per cent. less than the most ... offices and over 60 per cent. less than stock ... generally.

By referring to the names of the Presid[ent and] Directory it will be seen that it is composed of ... tlemen well known to the citizens of Louisvi[lle], representing members of some of the oldest m[ercan]tile houses in this city, also large property ... who have been largely interested in insu[ring in] this company since its organization.

Persons wishing insurance would find ... interest to call at the company's office, No. 63 ... over the Franklin Bank. ja13 eodtf

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI COUNTY BON[DS]
FOR SALE
BY THE
Merchants' Bank of Kentu[cky].

The Seven and Eight Year Bonds ... **Cass County.**

Interest 10 per cent. per annum, payable se[mi-an]nually. Price 90 and accrued interest.
The whole debt of the county is .... $ ...
The assessed value of property is ....

The Twenty-Year Bonds of Macon ... Vernon Counties.

Interest 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Price 80 and accrued interest.
The whole debt of Macon county is ....
The assessed value of property is ....
The whole debt of Vernon county is ....
The assessed value of property is ....

The amount of debt as given above is the ... liability, though bonds for the full amount hav[e] ... yet been issued.

The bonds issued have been given in payme[nt of] subscriptions to railroads, from which the co[unties] are deriving benefits much beyond the amou[nt of] subscriptions.

The payment of interest and principal is pro[vided] for by the general law, and the subscriptions ... been voted by very large majorities.

Full particulars in regard to the bonds w[ill be] given on application to J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cash[ier].

Louisville, March 8, 1871.
WeFr&MoSthenTu&Sa8

HOTELS.

Mrs. JO. B. ALEXANDER. C. H. HATC[HER].

NATIONAL HOTE[L]

Refitted and Furnished.

Corner Fourth and Main stre[ets]

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Fare $2 50 per Da[y]

fe8 dtf ALEXANDER & HATCHER, Prop'[s].

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, ...

U. S. HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON........ PROPRIETORS.

This Hotel has been
REFITTED AND FURNISHED.
oc17 dtf

C. C. WILLARD,

EBBITT HOUSE,

WASHINGTON, D. C. oc9

BUCHU!

(From the U. S. Dispensatory.)

DIOSMA CRENATA--

BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES!

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish, and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties, &c

Buchu Leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs. They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, and retention or Incontinence of Urine from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is used by persons from the age of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed-wetting in children. In affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites.

Diseases of the Kidneys

Bladder, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is Diuretic and Blood-purifying, and cures all Diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleets of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases, used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

PRICE--$1 25 per Bottle, or six Bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,

594 *Broadway, New York,*

AND

104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

se23 dWedSat&weow

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

ALICE CARY died a Universalist.

BROWNLOW is the most punctual Senator.

AN Arkansas paper has a festive column of "Humors."

A TALL, commanding figure—A. T. Stewart's forty millions.

VIRGINIA witnesses are credited with voices "loud enough to be heard in a nail mill."

PUBLIC men of the present day are not celebrated for modesty. Even the retiring Congressmen are begging for office.

THE crockery merchants insist that "china sets" should be printed "china setts." A reference to almost any reliable dictionary would settle the matter.

THE Chicago Tribune announces "a bill to protect Southern loyalists in course of preparation." The news that more "loyalists" are in course of preparation, and, too, that they are to be protected while being prepared, is, to say the least, very bad.

THE "pilot" and the "engine-driver" having been eulogized in verse, a Kansas paper calls for something appropriate on "the bull-whacker of the plains, whose occupation vanished before the shrill whistle of the locomotive and the advance of civilization."

DISCLOSURES are now made to the effect that an unwieldy umbrella is called by the English a "Gamp," after Sairy Gamp's cumbrous piece of furniture, and that to a similar article the French give the name "un Robinson," in commemoration of the famous sunshade carried by Robinson Crusoe.

THE editor of a weekly paper at Holland, Mich., isn't afraid to say what he thinks. In a late issue he openly declares that "Het blad twintig jaren lang onze bevolking gediend en zooveel mogelijk alle gebeurtnissen ven den deg zoowel van het oude Vaderland als van dit ons aangenomen Vaderland made te deelen."

THE "beautiful extract" about the "Little girl who had a little curl," has inspired somebody to this:

> There was a little boy
> Who had for a toy
> A clothes-line hung in a pulley;
> He would often seize the end,
> And be hoisted by a friend,
> Remarking, meanwhile, "Oh, it's bully!"

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Times writes from Paris: "I think Trochu was right in saying Paris was impregnable, and that the Prussians wasted every pound of powder they fired. The capitulation was not hastened one day by the bombardment. Paris was at the point of starvation when she surrendered. There were still some horses, but no bread."

THE following occurs in a London letter: "Among those presented to her Majesty were the wife and son of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State. The papers printed the name Fisk, and it is said there was a consequent excitement on 'Change, and a consultation whether it might not be Jim Fisk, of New York, and whether he ought not to be arrested on general principles."

ELDER KNAPP, who is preaching at a revival in Boston, is one of those persons who cannot see "the difference between sounding the gospel trumpet and blowing their own horn." He is reported to have said to his audience, the other day, that, notwithstanding his aged mother lay at the point of death, and he had received three letters urging his immediate presence at her dying couch, he had as yet felt constrained to remain with his flock; that her salvation was assured, and when she passed away her soul would soar on angels' wings to realms of glory.

MISS NETTIE CHASE, soon to be married to William Sprague Hoyt, is not only one of the most talented, but one of the best loved young ladies of Washington. She has long been one of the Sisters of St. John's Church, a society of unmarried ladies, who spend alternate months in their Orphan's Home, nursing the sick children of the poor. A few mornings since Miss Chase slipped into the hand of one of the "sisters" a fifty-dollar note, saying, that although she must soon pass from the Society forever, it never could pass from her love.—[Brooklyn Union.

THE Herald says of "Mark Twain's Autobiography:" "For this very thin brochure of very thin humor the confiding public pays the goodly sum of seventy five cents! We congratulate publishers and author upon getting so much out of so little. With the confiding public we behold the reverse of the medal—it gets so little out of so much! What shall Mark Twain do to be saved? Turn his humor out to grass. Humor cannot be made the business of life. The attempt must prove abortive. Great humorists are known by tears as well as laughter, and if Mark Twain cannot be serious let him remain silent until he has time to be really funny."

VAN writes to the Springfield Republican: "I confess to a disappointment in the personal appearance of Mr. Pendleton. He has grown fat and chuckle-headed since he used to sit in the House. High living has put its mark upon him, and he looks as if he were a good candidate for the gout. Hendricks is by far the better man—more fair and sensible. I suspect that Pendleton and his friends will do everything in their power to defeat Hendricks in the nominating convention, and while this is a miserable business for them, as it will contribute to the nomination of Hoffman, it is a capital thing for us, as it gives us an easier victory. A leading Democrat in Congress said to me the other day, 'You can't re-elect Grant yourselves, but we shall do it for you!' There's a good deal of truth in his remark, I suspect. We can count on Democratic folly to help us out of our troubles. They will quarrel, and finally nominate one of their worst men—and in this way Providence will help the party, which, though it often elevates unworthy men to power, can honestly boast of noble principles."

"THE handsomest woman in Washington," Madame Catacazy, of whom there has been much "unsavory gossip," is thus written about by the Jenkins of the New York Standard: "She is a tall, commanding looking woman, with a wealth of wavy auburn hair, and large expressive blue eyes. Her taste in dress is exquisite; she always appears in the most BECOMING AND EXPENSIVE toilet, and is probably THE ONLY LADY IN WASHINGTON WHO DEPENDS WHOLLY UPON EUROPE FOR THE DETAILS OF HER APPAREL. She can no longer be called young according to American estimates, though in Europe a woman of forty-five is still supposed to retain her charms. Madame Catacazy *nee* le Baronne Fitz James,' is about that age. From her cards it appears that she was born with a title SOMEWHAT SCOTTISH in its sound. Possibly her ancestor was THE VERY FITZ JAMES WHO FOUGHT WITH RODERIC DHU. Notwithstanding her presumed origin, however, the madame speaks very little English. Her first question to stranger crossing her threshold is Parlezvous Francaise? In the event of an affirmative response, the lady can make herself exceedingly entertaining, while the negative is usually productive of mutual disappointment."

ONE of the features of our civilization is a New York hanging. The accounts in the newspapers of the hanging of John Thomas Rosenville last Friday are peculiarly enjoyable. The Star says: "We are pleased to know that Tomaso walked with Christian resignation to the scaffold, and endured the bungling of the incompetent who strangled him with a smile that was child-like and bland." The Tribune says: "At 9:05, as the procession appeared, headed by the sheriff and his deputies, the rain began to fall in torrents. At the hushed cry of 'There they come!' every head was uncovered, and all eyes strained to see the condemned man, who walked firmly forward, with his eyes fixed on the crucifix which he held in his hands as well as his pinioned arms would permit. As he approached the scaffold he raised his eyes and looked calmly at the noose. He then knelt beneath it with his spiritual counselor, and after a couple of minutes spent in prayer arose, kissed the crucifix. The knot was examined, and the noose fastened; the black cap was pulled down over his face, and at 9:10 the body of the criminal sprang into the air. The remainder of the sad scene was an enactment of the usual sickening death struggles, which were violent and continued. At 9:16 the heart was beating strongly, and when Dr. Neelis approached and laid his hand upon the pulse, the body shrank and the agonizing struggles were renewed. At 9:24 the heart was still beating and the body contracted. At 9:27 the pulsations had ceased, but were heard faintly 50 seconds. At 9:34 the body was placed in a handsome ornamented coffin."

☞ Blind bats, if allowed to fly in a room, are found to have still a faculty which enables them to avoid threads stretched across. To account for this curious fact, efforts have been heretofore made to discover some peculiar nerve-endings by which the sense of touch is exalted in this creature, but without success. Dr. Joseph Schobl, of Prague, it is now announced, has discovered a peculiar disposition of nerve fibers around the roots of the little hairs which cover the wings, to which he attributes this peculiar sense. He had the humanity to cover the bat's eyes with sticking-plaster, instead of putting them out, and his discovery is claimed to be something new. Apropos of this, it may be noted that oftentimes a person in the dark, or with eyes closed, can detect the close proximity of a wall or door without direct touch, though, perhaps, by a confined feeling of the air.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Adjournment to Take Place on the 22d—The Condition of Legislation—Revenue and Taxation—Hope, Globe and Kentucky Insurance Companies—Clerks' Fees—Legislative Oratory—Adjutant General—The Maintenance of Law and Order—&c., &c.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

COURIER-JOURNAL ROOMS, CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, KY., March 14, 1871.

The question of adjournment was this morning settled by the concurrence of the Senate in the House resolution, fixing on to-morrow week, Wednesday, March 22d. That an adjournment sine die will take place on the day indicated there is not the slightest doubt.

THE CONDITION OF LEGISLATION.

It will, of course, occur that a great many bills of one sort and another will be undisposed of when the hammer finally falls; but that was to be expected, and probably no Legislature ever yet adjourned when such was not the case. As for the important measures of the session most of them have already been acted upon, and the rest probably will be, prior to the day designated.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

To-morrow the Senate is to consider a bill proposing to make some very important and salutary changes in the law regarding revenue and taxation, a copy of which I send you. There can hardly be any contrariety of opinion respecting the propriety of enacting a law embodying the main features of the bill.

CLERKS' FEES.

A bill was sometime since passed by the Senate authorizing circuit and county court clerks to charge the same fees in criminal cases that they are now allowed to do in civil actions. This morning it was reported from the House committee, with two amendments, one striking out county court clerks, and the other limiting fees in Commonwealth prosecutions to half what they are in civil cases. The bill as reported was extensively discussed. A motion to lay on the table was negatived by 34 nays to 38 yeas. The House, however, finally refused to suspend the rule in order to allow it to be read a third time. The proposed enactment would have the effect of placing circuit clerks throughout the State on the same footing with the clerk of the Louisville circuit court.

A CLASH OF ARMS.

During the discussion on the bill increasing the fees of Circuit Clerks, Mr. Combs, of Wolfe, having just delivered himself in opposition to the measure, Dr. Landon Carter, the Representative from Anderson, arose in his place and spoke substantially as follows:

Mr. Speaker: I have very rarely troubled the House with any remarks of mine, and the reason is I have heard so much foolishness uttered on this floor. The gentleman who has just taken his seat is a proficient in this line. He reminds me of an infant which, when beginning to cry, commences very small, but hearing the music of its own voice, ends in a roar. The gentleman from Combs evidently thinks himself an orator, and constitutes the amusement among members produced by his speeches into admiration. Mr. Speaker, I demand protection. I demand from the House that some restraint shall be put upon this orator. Sir, it has got so now that he must bloviate on nearly every thing that comes up, and as for my part, I would sooner sleep in a bed infested by fleas than listen to one of his harangues.

"The gentleman from Combs" of course came back with energy and vim, much to the entertainment of the members. He replied, among other things, that he did not consider himself a talented man, and, being a man of limited education, wasn't much posted on highfalutin talk like the Anderson-county Representative; but he had sense enough to know his people were against high salaries, and he intended both to speak and vote against them.

The Senate bill, authorizing the extension of the Richmond branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad to Irvine or other point in that direction, was, on motion of Mr. Pope, so amended in the House as to provide that, in case of any tax or appropriation being made by the General Council of Louisville or the vote of the people, it shall be levied and collected equally on every species of property. The bill as amended was passed.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Much of the Senate's time was taken up to-day with the discussion of the bill for the continuation on last year's footing of the Adjutant General's office. Under that arrangement it will be remembered the Adjutant received a salary of $1,500, and $1,200 for clerk hire. Senators Chenoweth, Spalding and others contended earnestly for the measure, and it was no less earnestly resisted. After a hard fight the bill passed.

HOPE, GLOBE, AND KENTUCKY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A joint resolution was adopted by the General Assembly in February instructing the Commissioner of the Insurance Bureau to ascertain and report the status of the Kentucky, Hope and Globe Insurance Companies. Gen. Smith has, in accordance therewith, submitted a report, from which, as so many people in Kentucky are interested in the matter, I make the following extract:

	Hope.	Globe.	Kentucky.
1. Number of policies outstanding......	None.	1,693	None.
2. Amount of insurance effected......	None.	$2,670,450 00	None.
2. Amount of premiums notes old......	$167,3.3 73	92,466 84	
3. When all policies expire...... Canceled by order of court......	June 1, 1870	......	June 1, 1870.
4. Amount of money collected from policy-holders since appointment of Receiver......	$41,0.4 08	$16,105 85	$93,684 36
5. Amount of losses adjusted and unpaid at time Receiver was appointed......			
6. Amount of last call on policy-holders......	21,174 52	54,523 62	
7. Amount of losses incurred since appointment of Receiver......			
8. Amount paid policy-holders for losses since appointment of Receiver......	10,930 80	None.	38,080 68
9. Amount paid clerks, lawyers, and others, since appointment of Receiver......	15,175 08	8,798 48	46,455 27
10. Amount of money now in hands of Receiver......	14,957 62	7,335 67	9,139 46
11. Amount of losses adjusted and unpaid......	5,643 60	34,267 37	

Gen. Smith's report also shows that the claims for losses unadjusted, and which will be contested, in the Hope, amount to from $8,000 to $12,000.

Losses adjusted in the Kentucky up to December 10th, 1870, and unpaid, amounted to $22,260 46; losses unadjusted June 1st, 1870, amounted to $1,044 80, and losses resisted, same date, $29,767 62.

The receiver of the Globe reports $3,798 48 "paid to lawyers, clerks and others;" the receiver of the Kentucky, $39,497 11, and the receiver of the Hope, $14,037 90. The balance on hand in the Hope company is $14,957 62.

Such is the sum and substance of the Commissioner's report regarding these companies; but a supplemental report is promised, on the return of an agent from Louisville, who has been sent there to obtain further information.

ANOTHER IN THE SERIES OF OUTRAGES.

Last night I telegraphed you the particulars of another lawless demonstration made in the small hours of the night in the county in which the State capital is located, resulting in the death of one of the marauders. Are these things to go on *ad infinitum*, and will the Legislature neither provide a remedy nor even so much as enter a protest? If the present General Assembly is true to itself and the people of the Commonwealth it will, late as the hour of the session is, not only declare itself unequivocally on the side of law and order, but put in force sharp and decisive measures for the prevention of disgraceful midnight outrages.

HOW THE CASE STANDS.

If members seriously considered the situation I cannot think they would continue so indifferent as they seem. Your correspondent has, time and again, pointed out the disastrous effect Kukluxism is having upon the agricultural interests of the State, depriving many a fair field of the labor necessary for its fructification. There are many farmers in the Legislature; why they do not speak out boldly and energetically for their own and their neighbors' rights and interests it is difficult to comprehend. Can it be that they are afraid of personal violence if they discharge the duty devolving upon them? It cannot be so. It is not to be credited that Kentucky gentlemen, and these the chosen representatives of the people, are deterred by any secret fear of the cowardly ruffians that infest the State.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT OF THE THING.

But, if Kukluxism ought to be suppressed because of its ruinous effects upon our labor system, we also owe it to the country and to the Democratic party of the nation that measures shall be taken for its extirpation. Kentucky is regarded, and properly so, as a Democratic State. Time and again has the proud old Commonwealth spoken out in thunder tones for Democracy and constitutional government, and against the rule and ruin policy of the Radicals. Thus she has made herself at once prominent and peculiarly obnoxious to the Radical politicians and party. Everything occurring here is watched, criticised and commented upon by our opponents. The prevalence of Kukluxism in Kentucky is to them, therefore, peculiarly gratifying. Not an outrage is committed but it is heralded over the North as indicating popular sentiment in Democratic Kentucky. The Democratic party is held responsible. Is this right? Is it fair? Now nothing is more certain than that the Democracy of Kentucky and the nation are not responsible for, and have no sympathy with, anything of the sort. Surely the Legislature ought to show that such is the case.

Z.

☞ A young man, whose moustache is visible by the aid of a microscope, was the victim of misplaced confidence a short time ago. He had been particularly sweet on a very young lady, and had previously paid her several visits. The girl's parents, thinking both too young to begin keeping company with each other, gave them a gentle hint to that effect—first, by calling the girl out of the room and sending her to bed; and second, by the lady of the house bringing into the room a huge slice of bread and butter, with molasses attachment, and saying to the youth, in her kindest manner, "There, Bubby, take this and go home; it is a long way, and your mother will be anxious."

☞ A resident of Salem, Mass., is very angry with some young friends of his, who, the other day, for the sake of a joke, caused him to be annoyed by a long procession of callers, including two expressmen, a man with a load of wood, another with furniture, a third with a bundle of hay, a colored barber, a grocer with a can of oil, and finally a hearse and two carriages to attend his funeral.

JUDGE ROBERTSON'S ADAM.

Correction of a Shameless Statement Started and Circulated by Republican Newspapers.

SLANDERING A DYING MAN.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

In your issue of the 3d instant you publish the following article:

THE JUDGE AT WHOSE DEATH-BED MISS CARY SANG.

A very touching story has been going the rounds, narrating an affecting scene at the deathbed of Chief Justice Robertson, of Kentucky. Miss Anna Louise Cary, it seems, was requested by the dying Judge to sing at his deathbed the old song "Way Down upon Suwanee River," and did so. And now, with reference to this same Judge, Colonel Utley, editor of the Racine Journal, and commander of the 23d Wisconsin regiment during the war, has something to say. The Colonel, while at Lexington, gave shelter to a negro dwarf belonging to Robertson, whom the latter had beaten and maltreated in a frightful manner. The Judge sought out his slave, but the Colonel refused to give him up. Robertson thereupon sued out a writ in a Kentucky court against the Colonel for negro stealing, and, shortly after the close of the war, obtained a verdict. He has ever since been hounding Utley for the collection of the bill. The Journal thus describes the scene at the camp when Robertson came in:

"Perhaps the scene to which we have alluded was still vivid in his memory—where he stood in the midst of a thousand Wisconsin citizens, confronted by the little dwarf negro, who, after having told his master the wrongs he had heaped upon him (which the Judge made no attempt to deny, but simply tried to excuse), he pointed his little, worked, crippled finger at his master, and said: 'Colonel, that man has hired me out ever since I was five years old, and I have been beat, bruised, worked and starved, until (drawing his little form up) here is all that is left of me, and now they beat me because I can't do more.' The yell of rage that went up from that whole regiment at the close of the little fellow's remarks, and the scene that followed, was no doubt quite as exciting as the one described in the above article. It was with the most positive efforts that we preserved the Judge from insult and injury before he got out of the camp, for the boys from Wisconsin were unused to such conduct as the Judge admitted he had performed toward that little, crushed negro boy."

A part of this, viz: down to the inverted commas, is editorial. [Our correspondent is mistaken in this assertion; the entire article was a reprint from one of our exchanges.—ED. GAZ.] Believing you to be honorable gentlemen, betrayed by the statement of the Racine Journal into the use of untrue and unbecoming language, I can not doubt that you will take pleasure in withdrawing it when you come to a knowledge of the truth.

Judge Robertson never whipped a negro in his life—certainly he never whipped Adam, the boy mentioned, or rather alluded to, in the article you so inconsiderately indorsed. Any man who asserts the contrary is destitute of truth.

How happens it that Aunt Rachel, Aunt Emily, Delphy, Ben., Randall, Lewis, Walker, and Jackson, being all the servants he owned, excepting Adam, remained, during the war and after the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery was adopted, at home with their old master? As he had nothing for Lewis and Walker to do, he requested both, who are in the prime of life, to go out and work for a living. Jackson, his carriage driver, thought himself indispensable, kicked for higher wages, and was dismissed from his service; and, although he has frequently and earnestly sought to obtain his old place, the Judge thought him guilty of ingratitude and would not take him back. The others are all with him now, and nurse him as tenderly as do his own children and grandchildren.

Now for the "scene" that was gotten up by Utley, the political humbug, for home consumption, reckless of the division and certain overthrow of the Union party, which the conduct of such as he was surely working in Kentucky.

Judge Robertson, in the early part of the forenoon, called at Utley's camp to inquire if his boy Adam was there, as he had been seen with his regiment while marching through the streets of the city of Lexington. Utley answered that the boy was not there, but requested the Judge to return at 11 a. m., saying he would search the camp, and might be able to give him more satisfactory information when he came back.

In the interim, Utley prompted Adam as to the part he should play, and had matters so arranged with the greater part of his regiment that they could go through the pantomimic threat of assassination of an old man of 73. For it is a proposition too monstrous for belief that even he intended that. Perhaps he only wanted a romantic report sent to the newspapers at home—such as this: "Myself, backed by 1,000 Wisconsin boys, whom I excited to brave deeds by a brief but volcanic address, frightened a brave old man of 73 out of our camp. Everybody here now will say I, myself, am a host, a tremendous abolitionist, and I hope the people at home will honor me with a seat in Congress." It is not polite in me to give this report in the first person, but the nature of the case seems to require it. Well, the Judge returned at the appointed time. (Now pay attention to a truthful account of what did take place.) Utley saw him climbing the fence, and approached him, saying, "Judge, I cannot find out anything about your boy," and swaggered off along the line of tents. A group of soldiers, who overheard him, gathered around the brave old man, and said to him, "Judge, Colonel Utley is a d—d liar," at the same time pointing to the tent in which Adam was concealed. In a little while Utley returned. The Judge said, "Adam is in yonder tent." "How do you know?" says Utley. "Some of your soldiers told me." The Judge asked him, "Didn't you know all the time that Adam was here?" "Yes, I did." "Why, then, have you repeatedly told me you had searched the camp and could not find him, asserting positively 'the boy is not here?'" The valorous Colonel replied, "I don't feel called on to answer that question." What conclusion can be drawn from these two questions and the replies to both? Judge Robertson then said: "Bring Adam here to me; I will leave the decision of the whole matter to him." "Sir," said Utley, "you have cruelly beaten and starved this poor boy;" to which the Judge replied: "I never struck him a lick in my life; if he has been beaten at all it has been done in this camp; bring the boy here to me and let him speak and act for himself." Having, as he thought, sufficiently prompted and threatened Adam, the Colonel concluded to risk it. Adam was brought to the Judge, who asked him, "Adam, have I ever mistreated you?" He replied, "No, master, you have always treated me like a gentleman." "Do you want to go home with me?" "Yes, master, I do." The Colonel vociferated, "You have lied, sir, you have talked both ways; didn't you just say that this man had beaten you and starved you?" "Yes," said Adam, "I said that, but you made me say it." Adam was about to return home with his old master. Colonel Utley cried aloud that the matter should not be settled until he had made a speech. He mounted a table and made a coarse attack on Judge Robertson, and used all the power that was in him to inflame the soldiers and incite an attack on an old man who had not a weapon of any kind about him. According to programme, if the threatening of Adam should prove unavailing, and he insist on going home with his master, nearly 1,000 bristling bayonets rushed forward with yells, and gathered around the Judge and Adam, determined to prevent Adam from carrying out his desire. Then the heroic Utley, having reassured Adam, descended from the stand, and with an air of assumed anxiety requested the Judge to leave the camp, as he was afraid the soldiers might hurt him. What a wonderful disciplinarian! What valor, too, that required 1,000 men, armed to the teeth, to hold one little nigger against his will and turn out of the camp one old man, enfeebled by the frosts and summer heats of seventy-three years, bowed down under many sorrows—the loss of loved ones, the enmity of former friends and the seemingly perilous condition of the Union.

The shameless statement that the Judge admitted he had performed acts of cruelty to the boy—who, by the way, is not a dwarf, though somewhat below the average hight—shows what this man Utley is, and confirms the conclusions which must be drawn from two of his answers to the Judge's questions, the rather profane declarations of several of his soldiers and the testimony of Adam concerning the false statements Utley had frightened him into making.

In perfect ignorance of the fact that Utley's attack on him had been republished in the Cincinnati Gazette, with the indorsement of the editors, at my request he gave me a description of the "scene," and rehearsed the conversation which took place in the camp of the 23d Wisconsin, the substance of which is given above. Not knowing that Utley, or any one else, had made false representations of what really occurred, and were endeavoring, through the press, to cast a blur upon his name and fame, he said there was no use to speak about this matter unless it became necessary, and he supposed there was not a remote probability of that.

No, brave Colonel, "that scene" was not before him when Miss Cary sang at his bedside, and when we all thought he might not live through the night. He was thinking of the better land and angels' songs as the heavenly strains struggled up through sobs not half suppressed, and of the son of his old age and dearest love, now sleeping in the city of the dead, as playing his favorite song, which Miss Cary was singing. His tears flowed fast, his pulse beat quicker, as he sobbingly said to Miss Cary: "You have perfectly electrified me. If anything could recall me from the grave it would be such music as that." There were Radicals there, too. The request to come and sing the favorite song of his darling boy, now his favorite song, with which he had delighted so many companies by playing it on the violin, which he handled with no mean skill, was conveyed to Miss Cary by a Radical, viz: the writer.

The promptness with which this noble woman complied, and with a loving kindness, like that of her Divine Master, visited the stricken old man, to comfort and to cheer him, won all hearts here, and will win the hearts of the great men and noble women of the nation wherever it is made known. All true followers of the Lowly Man of Sorrows will call down blessings on her head, and God Himself will bless her.

Now, I ask you to observe, particularly, what was the law at the time "the scene" was got up by Utley.

First, Slavery was imbedded in the Constitution of Kentucky. Secondly, This part of the Constitution was fortified by the Emancipation Proclamation, which expressly excepted Kentucky from its operations. This action of Mr. Lincoln was doubtless intended to give anchorage to slavery in Kentucky, for the purpose of preserving the ascendency of the Union party in the State until the moral forces at work should culminate in an amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, believing that by that time the whole party would be educated up to the point of acquiescence in such amendment, and still keep control of the State; and, if not, that the disruption of the relation of master and slave would not result in hostility of races and disorganization of society in a State which had not rebelled, and did not contain as many and as dangerous secessionists as Ohio and Indiana.

If, however, the proclamation was a fraud, which I can never believe was Mr. Lincoln's way of doing things, and Utley had orders from some high power at Washington to decoy negroes into his camp and keep them, with or without their consent, he should have told the Judge at his first visit that he was acting under orders he dared not disobey, that the boy Adam was in his camp, but he could not surrender him without bringing suspicion and censure upon himself, the Judge would have left the camp believing that Utley was a courteous and gentlemanly officer. On the contrary, he requested the Judge to return at 11 a. m. Meanwhile he fixes up for a scene, as he calls it, for which a distinguished soldier then here, now a distinguished and thoroughly Radical statesman, denounced him to his face and called him some pretty rough names. This scene he probably can never forget.

George Robertson, a statesman of renown in his twenty-sixth year, Chief Justice of the State of Kentucky in his early manhood, and till he began to descend the declivity of life—after a long absence from the bench, again Chief Justice in his old age, having reached his eighty-first year—whose fame has crossed the Atlantic, and whose decisions, in some departments of law, are quoted at Temple Bar, in London, as the highest authority in the world—whose fame as a jurist overspreads this continent, was, from the beginning of the rebellion, and at the time of Utley's scenic arrangements, an earnest Union man. With tongue and pen he labored day and night to prevent the secession of the State. He and two other distinguished Union men prevented the removal of the Kentucky volunteers from Camp Nelson (an important strategic position) to Newport Barracks. He openly and boldly declared the right of the General Government to hold the State by force, to march armies across it, and to build railroads through it. He joined the Home Guards and shouldered one of the first muskets that Mr. Lincoln sent to that organization here. He encouraged his grandsons to join the army and navy, and, if need be, offer up their lives for the cause of the Union. The Constitution of the Union was his idol, Washington was his model, and the farewell address his political bible.

Nearly all the Northern regiments that passed through Lexington were composed of gentlemen and soldiers. A few, however, made money by decoying negroes into their lines and returning them to their owners, through go-between men, for a reward—sometimes for $50, sometimes for $100 and sometimes getting $150. While this traffic was going on Utley played his part.

Judge Robertson was striving to prevent the very thing that seemed, as he thought, to be in Mr. Lincoln's mind when he excepted Kentucky from the operation of his emancipation proclamation, viz.: A fatal division of the Union party.

Taking what he believed the proper course, he wrote to Mr. Lincoln, suggesting a plan that would save the party and prevent great disorders. Mr. Lincoln replied: "Make a bill of sale of the boy (Adam) to Colonel Utley, and I will send you $500"—about four times as much as any sane Kentuckian would have given for the boy at that time. This offer seemed to recognize slavery as existing by law.

The ill feeling produced by the money-making regiments, and Utley's coarse conduct toward an old and distinguished man, who had followed the banner of the Union from the beginning of the war, resulted in a division of the Union party into two parties—the Radical Republican and Conservative Union. This cost us all our best speakers, the ablest men, and a large majority of the bar in this part of the State who had stood shoulder to shoulder with us up to this time.

As Judge Robertson was not after money, but seeking to bring about a result that might put an end to dangerous disorders, which he thought he foresaw, and unite all true men who loved the Union, he declined Mr. Lincoln's proposition, and proceeded under the law of the State, fortified by the excepting clause in the proclamation, to procure indictments against a number of officers, very naturally taking special aim at Utley for his rough conduct toward him.

One of the great sorrows of my life was my political separation from a man at whose feet I had sat for fifteen years, drinking in words of wisdom. A man who as statesman, jurist, lawyer, sage, has no equal in the broad land. His love of order, growing out of the constitution of his mind, and his life-long profession, caused him to lag behind the revolution. His fame is secure against the attacks of men who would follow him from his death-bed to his grave with false and slanderous tongue or pen.

E. C.

RELIGIOUS AGITATION.

The Schism in the German Catholic Church—The Decree of the Royal Consistory Attacked.

[Herald Berlin Letter.]

The schism in the German Catholic Church is on the increase. A strong agitation comes from the opponents of infallibility, who demand that the government shall protect them in their old Catholic faith and in the social and political positions which they heretofore occupied. At the close of a lengthy memorial they petition the Legislature to decide upon the following questions, viz:

1. Can the Catholic church, after to complete a transmutation, exercise the same rights as heretofore?

2. Are treaties made with the Catholic Church as it existed heretofore still binding upon individuals [illegible]?

3. Have bishops, adherents to the Pope, the right to dismiss the present pastors and appoint others in their stead, contrary to the protests of the entire, or of the cultivated portion, of the community?

4. Are the funds accumulated by the believers in the old faith liable to be appropriated for the purposes of the new religion and church?

5. Are the youth to be instructed under the protection and authority of the State in both the old and the new doctrine?

THE INTOLERANT DECREE

of the Royal Consistory against Judaism has been attacked even by Protestant religious journals. We quote from one of the leading organs: "At present there are many Jewish families who not only cultivate the highest artistic and scientific pursuits, live up to the highest standard of morality and refinement, but are possessed of the true spirit of the Gospel; productive in them of faith in the reconciling mercy of God—of peace, humility and love. Wherever intellectual and moral cultivation are at all developed, Jews will be found to venerate and love the person of Jesus. It is by no means uncommon to encounter them performing their devotions in Christian churches. Really we despair of discovering anything which could in the least justify the decree of the Royal Consistory. Indeed, many a Jew may be to-day nearer to the heart of Jesus than many a proud Pharisee who boasts his Christian orthodoxy."

ANOTHER PROTEST

against the aforesaid decree comes from the Jewish community of Berlin. In it they say "they fear no danger, as to their social position, from the hatred which characterizes this document, and that it cannot prevent that nearing of the different persuasions which is the sign of the times. It is deplorable, however, that enmity and contempt are advocated by such high authority against the Jews, citizens of the same State, who serve their country with equal devotion, and sacrifice to it life and fortune. All the allegations of the Royal Consistory, whether applying to the past or present, are so erroneous that it is incomprehensible to find them presented by a body so learned and so high in station. It is a fact that the Jews do not believe the incarnation of God in the person of Jesus, but they are perfectly free from hatred or animosity, and are confident that Jesus will deny all the false disciples who profess to act in his name." The document winds up by saying:

"It is not our province to enter into a religious controversy with the worthy Royal Consistory, but it is our right and our duty to enter a decided protest against endeavors calculated to stir up hatred and contempt against the believers of the Mosaic faith."

The Pope to Put Himself at the Head of an Army.

[Pall Mall Gazette Rome Letter.]

It seems certain that forces for the recovery of the Pontifical States are being mustered in Belgium, a country whose independence rests on its neutrality, and that when all is ready the Pope will leave Rome and put himself at their head to lead them to the field. The Questor at Rome has just seized at a house in the Corso a lithographic stone, representing the bronze cross assumed by the Crusaders on their enrollment. I send you a fac-simile of this badge, which bears on one side the inscription, "Cruciata Catholica Militia Jesu Christi," &c., &c.; and on the other side the words, "Christus vincit; Christus regnat; Christus imperat in æternum; pro Petri Sede et Ecclesia." The whole is surmounted by a Royal crown, with the motto "Rex Regum." Funds are pouring into the Vatican sufficient to meet every expense. During last month the Pope received 1,101,000 francs, and since the 1st of February this sum has been swelled by 400,000 francs more. Nearly all the officers of the disbanded Pontifical army and the bulk of the soldiers have embraced the crusade and are now receiving their old pay, while volunteers are mustering in every part of the Continent. General Kanzler is in Belgium, and the day before yesterday Commander Filippani proceeded to Brussels with dispatches for the Nuncio and the Archbishop of Malines, which are believed to relate to the expedition. An attempt will be made at the same time to effect a Papal rising in Rome, and Monseigneur de Merole is laboring zealously to prepare this mine. Every morning the ex-Minister of the Police reports to the Holy Father the accounts brought to him by his emissaries of the temper of the population, and no pains are spared to foster every germ of discontent. The Pontifical Ministry is reconstituted, and constantly assembles at the Vatican, where it discusses these proceedings and keeps a watch on the situation.

There is no doubt that the Italian Kingdom is in a very bad plight.

☞ Startling revelations are promised concerning the maladministration of the functionaries of the French Government. The public was greatly surprised to learn the other day that the Grand Hotel had been purchased for many millions by M. Laurier, who negotiated the French loan in England. When that democratic barrister defended the interests of Victor Noir's family at Tours, he was not suspected of being a capitalist.

☞ The only exotic quadrupeds of the Jardin des Plantes devoured during the siege of Paris were the two elephants, the camel, and the kangaroo. The former were bought by an English butcher, who gave 27,000 francs for them. M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire was the more ready to accept this offer, as he had purchased the two pachyderms six months before for 20,000 francs.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, March 14.

SENATE.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate resolution, amended in the House so as to fix the 22d day of March as the day of final adjournment of the two Houses, was taken up and the amendment agreed to.

BILL TAKEN UP.

A Senate bill, amended in the House, entitled "An act to authorize the counties of Estill, Madison, Owsley, the city of Louisville and other towns and cities, to take stock in the branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad from Richmond to Irvine and Scott's Landing." Concurred in.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A House bill to increase the jurisdiction of the Carroll County Court (enlarges the jurisdiction to an amount not to exceed $300).

Mr. Perrin moved to so amend as to add Harrison to the provisions of the bill. The counties of Union, Nelson, Marion, Washington, and many others were also proposed and accepted by Mr. Perrin, all of which were rejected.

Mr. Alexander then moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. Rejected as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—Messrs. Alexander, Allison, Bradley, Cheif, Chenoweth, Clarke, Hawes, Hayden, J. W. Johnson, and Whitaker—10.

Those who voted in the negative were—Mr. Speaker (Holt), and Messrs. Boyd, Burton, Cooke, Dorman, Fox, Wm. Johnson, Payne, Perrin, Spalding, Standeford, Talbott, Turner, Tyler, Vallandingham, Vories, Webb, and Wrightson—18.

Mr. Cheif moved to postpone indefinitely. Rejected as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—Messrs. Allison, Boyd, Bradley, Cheif, Chenoweth, Clarke, Hawes, Hayden, and Webb—9.

Those who voted in the negative were—Mr. Speaker (Holt), and Messrs. Alexander, Burton, Cooke, Dorman, Wm. Johnson, John W. Johnson, Payne, Perrin, Spalding, Standeford, Talbott, Tyler, Vallandingham, Vories, Whitaker, and Wrightson—18.

The bill having gone through its reading, was put on its passage, and the result thereon was as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were Mr. Speaker (Holt) and Messrs. Dorman, Payne, Spalding, Standeford, Talbott, Turner, Vallandingham, Vories and Wrightson—10.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Alexander, Allison, Boyd, Bradley, Burton, Cheif, Chenoweth, Clarke, Fox, Hawes, Hayden, Wm. Johnson, J. W. Johnson, Perrin, Tyler, Webb and Whitaker—17.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR,

received yesterday, and which reads as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, KY., March 13, 1871.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I deem it my duty to call your attention, before your final adjournment, to the propriety and importance of passing a law providing for the selection or appointment of special judges of the Court of Appeals to sit and act as such in case of the sickness or inability of the regular judge to act. The business of the court is heavy and accumulating, and it is due to the people that such provisions should be made as to secure its attention. Two of the judges are now, and have been for a month, prostrate under affliction, rendering it impossible for them, in justice to themselves, to hold court, and there being no provision of law by which their places could be filled, the court stands suspended. We can't tell how long this will continue to be the case, or how often it may occur. It is important that the business of the court should go on, and I recommend that you provide for it.

P. H. LESLIE.

Was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary (the same being done on motion of Mr. Bradley.)

Message received from the Governor by W. T. Samuels, Assistant Secretary of State, nominating A. W. Dudley and D. M. Bowen as commissioners, under the new act, to complete the fireproof offices at Frankfort.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill concerning the Adjutant General.

Mr. Tyler moved to amend by substitute, fixing the annual pay of Adjutant General at $500, and repealing all other acts in relation thereto. Upon which amendment ayes and noes were called, and the result was as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—Mr. Speaker (Holt), and Messrs. Allison, Boyd, Bradley, Fox, Hawes, Hayden, Turner, Tyler and Vories—10.

Those who voted in the negative were—Messrs. Alexander, Burton, Cheif, Chenoweth, Clarke, Connor, Cooke, Dorman, Wm. Johnson, J. W. Johnson, McAfee, Perrin, Spalding, Standeford, Talbott, Webb and Whitaker—17.

The bill was then put on its passage, and the vote was as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—Mr. Speaker (Holt), and Messrs. Alexander, Burton, Cheif, Chenoweth, Clarke, Connor, Cooke, Dorman, William Johnson, J. W. Johnson, McAfee, Perrin, Spalding, Standeford, Vallandingham, Webb, Whitaker and Wrightson—19.

Those who voted in the negative were—Messrs. Allison, Boyd, Bradley, Fox, Hawes, Hayden, Talbott, Turner, Tyler and Vories—10.

And the bill was lost for want of the constitutional vote, and then Mr. Talbott moved the reconsideration of the same, which motion was adopted; the same gentleman then moved to reconsider the third reading of the bill, which motion was rejected—yeas, 13; nays, 14.

The bill was again put on its passage, and the result was:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—Mr. Speaker (Holt), and Messrs. Alexander, Burton, Cheif, Chenoweth, Clarke, Connor, Cooke, Dorman, Wm. Johnson, J. W. Johnson, McAfee, Payne, Perrin, Spalding, Standeford, Vallandingham, Webb, Whitaker and Wrightson—20.

Those who voted in the negative were—Messrs. Allison, Boyd, Bradley, Fox, Hawes, Hayden, Talbott, Turner, Tyler and Voris—10.

A bill to amend the law providing for the regulation and organization of incorporations, other than banking and insurance companies. Passed.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The nominations of Messrs. A. W. Dudley and D. M. Bowen as commissioners to superintend the erection of fire-proof offices at Frankfort were advised and consented to.

Mr. Connor moved to take up a Senate bill to charter the Frankfort, Paris and Big Sandy Railroad Company, which had been amended in the House. Taken up, and amendment concurred in.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

TUESDAY, March 14, 1871.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House then took up the bill to authorize [illegible]

Mr. DeMoss offered a substitute for said bill.

Mr. McKee moved to exempt the towns in Garrard county from the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Price moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. Motion adopted.

BILL REPORTED.

Mr. McCreary—Railroads—Senate bill to authorize the counties of Madison, Estill, Lee, Owsley, the city of Louisville and any other cities, towns or counties in this State, corporations or individuals, to subscribe for stock in a branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, from Richmond to Irvine and Scott's Landing or Beattyville, in Kentucky. Amended and passed.

SENATE BILL.

Mr. McCreary, from the Committee on Railroads, to whom was recommitted a bill from the Senate entitled "An act to incorporate the Frankfort, Paris and Big Sandy Railroad Company," reported the same with amendment, which was concurred in.

Mr. Pope offered an amendment, which was adopted, and the bill passed.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Harcourt—Circuit Courts—To whom was recommitted a bill for the benefit of circuit and county court clerks, and to equalize their pay, reported the same with an amendment. [Amended by striking out county court clerks, and allowing circuit court clerks one-half the fees in Commonwealth or criminal cases that are allowed in civil cases.]

Mr. Combs moved to lay the bill as amended on the table. Motion rejected—yeas, 28; nays, 51.

Mr. Furber moved to amend by adding to the bill the words, "and all laws, general or local, allowing any clerk in this State any greater amount for similar services, are hereby repealed." Rejected.

The House then refused to order the bill to be read a third time, which defeats the bill.

BILL REPORTED.

Mr. Chrisman—Select Committee—To amend chapter 83, Revised Statutes, title "Revenue and Taxation." Made special order for to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The House then took up the bill from the Senate for the benefit of John C. Broadhead. [The bill allows said Broadhead $250, for making a preliminary survey of the Cumberland river from Williamsburg to the mouth of Laurel river.]

The House struck out $250, and inserted $99 95. The Senate refused to concur in the amendment.

Mr. Smith moved the previous question.

The question was then taken, "Will the House recede from its amendment?" and it was decided in the negative.

Messrs. Spalding, Smith and Bowles were appointed a committee of conference upon the disagreement of the two houses upon said bill.

Senate resolution in relation to Irish exiles. Adopted.

The House then took up the motion to reconsider the vote by which a bill was passed to amend section 1, article 1, chapter 84, Revised Statutes, title "Roads and Passways." [So amended as to authorize applications for roads to be opened to any point where the county court may believe that public travel requires, provided the provisions of the bill shall not apply to the county of Shelby.] Motion to reconsider rejected.

Before any vote was taken, the House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

HOUSE.

EVENING SESSION.

MARCH 13.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Silvertooth—Circuit Courts—For the benefit of the jailer of Jefferson county. [Authorized to appoint four guards, at a compensation of $84 per month each—all over $2 per day to be paid out of the county levy of Jefferson county.] Passed.

Same—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 4, article 7, chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes." Passed.

Same—Senate bill providing for the payment of certain claims allowed by the Rockcastle circuit court. Reported against the passage of said bill. The question being taken on ordering the bill to be read a third time, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 38, nays 14.

The bill was then passed—yeas 43, nays 16.

Same—To increase the salaries of Commonwealth's Attorneys in this Commonwealth. Reported the same without any expression of opinion. [Increased to $1,000 per annum.] On the passage of the bill—yeas 5, nays 41—no quorum voting, it was placed in the orders of the day.

And then the House adjourned.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

A Protest Against the Action of the Logan County Convention.

At a convention of the citizens of Clay District, Logan county, Ky., for the purpose of considering the action of the county convention held at Russellville on the 27th of February, Dr. Geo. Holcomb was called to the chair and John A. Peak was appointed secretary.

The convention was addressed by Col. J. W. Malone, who stated the frauds perpetrated by the Russellville Convention, and called for the appointing of a committee from this convention to draft resolutions expressive of the will of the people of this district with regard to the rival claims of Col. R. S. Bevier and Gov. Leslie.

The Chairman appointed the following named gentlemen on said committee, viz: Thos. J. Perin, Newt. Simpson, D. S. Gordon, John O'Flaherty, J. O. Perkins and W. N. Creudson, who retired and subsequently submitted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is the opinion of this convention that, owing to the great unfairness in the appointment of committees and counting of many illegal votes, the county convention held at Russellville on the 27th day of February last does not express the will of the people of Logan county, especially the will of the citizens of Clay district; therefore,

Resolved, That our talented and enterprising fellow-citizen, Colonel R. S. Bevier, is the first choice of this convention for the office of Governor of our proud old Commonwealth, and Governor Leslie our second choice.

The preamble and resolution were then unanimously adopted.

The convention then adjourned.

DR. GEO. HOLCOMB, Ch'm'n.

JNO. A. PEAK, Sec'y.

☞ The Iowa young lady who married an Indian, some time ago, in a sudden freak of fancy, has not found it so romantic, after all, and has left him.

INDIANA NEWS.

Nearly eighteen million pounds of grain were shipped from Laporte in 1870—about 300,000 bushels.

C. C. Wall, a compositor on the Logansport Daily Times, recently set, on a wager, 2,100 ems solid brevier in one hour's time.

A sawmill owner of Vigo county celebrated his wooden wedding recently. His workmen presented him with 10,000 feet of lumber, and a neighbor contributed thirteen large poplar logs.

The Jasper Courier says that John Miller, of that place, was poisoned last week by drinking Hoffland's Bitters, into which the children had poured the contents of a Gargling Oil bottle.

A spirited woman of Kendallville threatens her husband with a divorce because he complains at being compelled to sleep during the night on the back side of the bed and take care of the baby.

John C. Clements, an old resident of Hamilton township, Muncie county, had been spending the evening of the 5th at the house of a neighbor. During his absence his son and daughter went to church, and on their return found their father lying dead at the door.

Rev. John Adell, who, it will be remembered, was charged with an attempt to commit rape on the person of one of the female members of his church, in Aubbeenaubbe township, Fulton county, in March, 1870, was convicted of the crime in the Pulaski Circuit Court last Wednesday, and sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary for the term of two years.

The Terre Haute Mail gives the following list of game served up in that city: "Keno, rabbits, faro, wild turkey, billiards, quails, seven-up, elk, buffalo meat, Chinese backgammon, squirrels, monte, prairie chickens, euchre, tame fowls of every description, roulette, black-tailed deer, tenpins, bear meat, chuckaluck, dominoes, sage hen, pigeon-hole, etc."

A well-known physician in Indianapolis tells a good story at his own expense. He assisted in the advent of a child, and to secure his fee in the case, which was rather doubtful, proposed to carry it off as security. The newly-made mother rather upset that plan by telling the Doctor that she would give him $5 to carry it away. That fee hasn't been paid yet.

The Birminghams, father and son, who were indicted by the Allen county grand jury for assaulting Adolphus Carey, with intent to kill, were tried on Friday last and acquitted. It was proven on trial that young Birmingham only interfered and struck Carey in order to save his father's life, as Carey was at the time forcing him backward toward the machinery, in which he would soon have been caught and crushed to death.

Bret Harte Finally Disposed Of.

[N. Y. Tribune Boston Letter, March 9.]

It is to-day positively settled, that Mr. Bret Harte will write hereafter exclusively for the Boston house of James R. Osgood & Co. The contributions he has already furnished to publishers of our city, which have not yet been printed, are of course not covered by this arrangement. There can be but one or two of them. Nor is it to be understood that Mr. Harte will at once begin to pour forth a stream of "Roaring Camps" and "Heathen Chinees" through the pages of Our Young Folks and the North American Review. He will take his time about his work as all authors must who would do their best and enhance their reputations. Nor is it in the bond that he should reside in Boston or within sight of its dome above-mentioned. He will please himself; though no one can reasonably doubt that in doing this he will gravitate to a home in this vicinity. He will at present, after perhaps a flying visit here next week, proceed to the residence of a friend in a quiet spot on the shore of Long Island Sound, where he will endeavor to forget that he is a lion, work himself again into the harness of literary labor, and for his first undertaking essay two additional "Condensed Novels," to be incorporated in a new and revised edition of his earliest published book. The novelists selected for treatment are Mr. Charles Reade and Mr. Benjamin Disraeli. This book of Mr. Harte's was issued several years ago by a New York publisher, Mr. Carleton, but has been out of print since the furore of the present day began. The new edition will be issued here by James R. Osgood & Co., some time in April, or early in May. After that time Mr. Harte's movements and labors do not come within the province of the special correspondent's prophecies; but it is safe to assume that his sagacious publishers will give the world its first glimpse of whatever he may write in the pages of the Atlantic Monthly and of Every Saturday.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY EVENING, March 14.

Money is obtainable to all first-class houses; for, although the banks are not in a condition to discount largely, they accommodate all the No. 1 paper offered by their depositors. The rates remain 9 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—There is still plainly visible a decided weakness in exchange. The banks have a larger supply than they find it convenient to carry, and are offering to sell to each other at 1-10 discount. The counter rate is 1-10 discount buying and par selling, except for small checks, upon which 1-10 premium is charged.

GOLD—The specie trade was quite lively to-day, and many small lots of gold and silver were offered, which our bankers bought at ⅛ per cent. [illegible] New York gold closed at [illegible]

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling
Gold	110⅜	111⅜
Silver halves and quarters	106	
Silver dimes	104	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—The market showed more vitality to-day and prices had an upward tendency. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Coupons, '81	114⅛	@115⅛
" '62	111⅞	@112⅛
" '64	111	@111⅜
" '65	111	@112
" new '65	109⅞	@110⅛
" '67	110	@111
" '68	110⅛	@111⅜
10-40s	107⅞	@108⅛
Currency 6s	112⅞	@113⅛

The following table shows the course of Government bonds for the days stated:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tu.	Ad. De.
Coupons, '81	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	⅛
" '62	112⅛	112	112⅜	⅜
" '64	112	111⅛	111⅜	⅛
" '65	112⅛	111⅞	111⅞	⅛
" '65 (new)	111	111	110⅞	⅛
" '67	111	110⅞	111	⅛
Coupons '68	111	111	111⅜	⅛
10-40 coupons	109	108⅛	108⅞	⅛
Cy 6s	114⅛	114	113⅞	⅛

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—The principal feature of interest in the local market at present is the demand for city bonds and Nashville railroad stock, but there is a very light supply of either, with an upward tendency in prices. We report sales of about $20,000 of Short-line 8 per cent bonds, and some transactions in New Albany city bonds. Both of these securities are growing more and more in popularity every day, as they have been thoroughly investigated by our most sagacious capitalists, who pronounce them as undoubtedly safe and desirable.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First	133	135
National Bank, Second	99	101
National Bank, Planters'	95½	96½
National Bank, City	102	103
Bank of America	98	100
Bank of Kentucky	99	100
Bank of Louisville	89	90
Merchants' Bank	116	117
Commercial Bank	74½	75
Northern Bank	123	124
Citizens' Bank	112	115
People's Bank	95	97
Masonic Bank	102	103
Farmers' Bank	97	99
Security Bank	113	114
German Bank	125	126
West'n Finan'l Corporation Bank	89	90
Central Savings Bank	92	95
Falls City Tobacco Bank	98	99
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100	102
Financial and Manufact'ng Bank	98	100
Louisville Insurance Co. Bank	175	
German Insurance Co. Bank	134	135
Western Insurance Co. Bank	129	130
Jeff., Mad. and Ind. R. R. Co	42	45
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., com'n	44	45
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., pref'd	89	90
Louisville and Nashville R. R.	77½	78½
Gas Company stock	112	114

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City for improvements, 6 per c.	75	77
City for bounty, 6 per c.	77	79
City for schools, 6 per c.	78	79
City for wharf, old, 6 per c.	78	79
City for wharf, new, 6 per c.	76½	77½
City for water-works, old, 6 per c.	81	82
City for water-works, new, 6 per c.	76	77
City for L. & N. R. R., M. S., 6 per c.	79	81
City for L. & N. R. R., L. E., 6 per c.	78	80
City for E. & P. R. R., 7 per c.	89	90
City for old liabilities, 10 yrs, 7 per c.	89	90
City for old liabilities, 5 yrs, 7 per c.	94½	*95½
City for school purposes, 7 per c.	94½	*95½
Water-works bonds, 6 per c.	80	83
Canal bonds, second issue, 6 per c.	89	90
Canal bonds, third issue, 6 per c.	79	80
Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 per c.	78	79
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c.	99	100
Kentucky State bonds, new, 6 per c.	90	92
Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 per c.	88½	*89
L. & N. R. R. Co., old, 7 per c.	92	95
L. & N. R. R. Co., new, 7 per c.	82	*83½
L., C. & L. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c.	85	86
L., C. & L. R. R., 2d mort., 8 per c.		*85
J., M. & I. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c.	82½	83½
J., M. & I. R. R., 2d mort., 7 per c.	73	75
E. & P. R. R., 1st mort., 8 per c.	85	*87½
Grayson county, 7 per c.	79½	80½
Muhlenburg county, 7 per c.	75	75½
Lyon county, 7 per c.	75	76
Caldwell county, 7 per c.	74	75
McCracken county, 7 per c.	74	75
Shelby county, 8 per c.		*90
Carroll county bond, 8 per c.		*90
New Albany City, 7 per c.		83

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF TRADE.—This subject is at present attracting, if possible, more particular attention from merchants, bankers, dealers and speculators than at any period during the past five years. The depression in business has been brought about by various causes, but to our mind, says the New York Journal of Commerce, there is a very simple reason for this difficulty, and it bears with a pressure not exactly uniform, but still universally felt, on all branches of trade and industry. It is a weight, a burden laid on every movement or calling by the present enormous taxation. The city, town and State taxes are heavy, but these compared with the value of productive labor are of less account. It is the national taxes that grind the face of the poor, and lie like an incubus on every straining muscle and anxious brain in the country. We have heard so much of hundreds of millions and thousands of millions, in relation to the issue of bonds and the resources and expenses of the Treasury, that a sum once startling in its gigantic proportions is now spoken of flippantly, as if the paper shadow representing it were all of its real existence. When the ordinary expenses of the United States Government ran up from twenty-one millions per annum to twenty six millions, including an extra four and a half millions for the War Department during the first year of our difficulties with Mexico, there was a general clamor at the "enormous" burden. The total outlays of the Treasury for that year were $27,632,282. The receipts, that is the amount actually collected from the people for that year, compare with the last two fiscal years as follows:

	1846.	1869.	1870.
Customs	$26,712,668	$180,048,426	$194,538,374
Int. rev. nue	2,877	158,356,460	184,899,756
Lands	2,694,452	4,020,345	3,350,481
Miscellaneous	274,139	27,752,785	27,277,318
Total	$29,684,157	$370,943,745	$411,255,921

From less than thirty millions in 1846 to over four hundred millions in 1870 is a gigantic stride. And the heavy loads come on a people emerging from the vast outlay of a costly civil war, part of the country being desolate, and many channels of profit dried up or turned. It cannot be that the hand of labor can toil successfully thus weighted continually. We remember an active pedestrian who laughed at the stories told of the soldiers, many of whom broke down under a ten-mile march. He could walk off twenty miles he said and feel as fresh as a lark. A poor fellow who had been broken in health and returned, quietly brought out his heavy knapsack, cartridge box, heavy with leaden balls, and other accoutrements, strapped them on the shoulders of the boaster, and, placing the musket in his hand, asked him to walk out one mile and back in that guise. He did it, and was laid up for three days, with pains and soreness in every muscle and limb. Let any man take a heavy basket on his arm or a moderate sized log on his shoulder and try a march; he will then know why trade and industry do not and cannot thrive so weighted as they are now with heavy taxation.

LOUISIANA SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The N. O. Picayune of Saturday says:

The past week has been a dull one upon the sugar landing, and prices have ruled in favor of buyers. The receipts have moved off slowly, particularly of molasses, the supplies of which now are of inferior description, that are not much wanted.

The receipts and coastwise exports since September 1st are set forth in the following table:

	Hhds Sugar.	Bbls Molasses.
Receipts for the week	5,479	5,404
" last week	5,272	4,943
" week before	5,789	6,127
" "	6,061	7,820
" "	9,330	12,594
" "	4,771	8,533
" previously	74,712	157,474
Total receipts	110,408	205,784
Same time last year	66,476	127,052
Increase	44,882	78,732
Exports to date	19,433	88,173
Same time last year	1,850	39,655
Increase	17,583	48,518

Accounts from the country represent unusual backwardness in planting this season, the freedmen refusing to contract until security. This, however, will not have any material effect upon the growth of the cane, if the weather be favorable during the next month. As the mats are opened serious damage to the cane in many localities is reported, but, as a general rule, it is found in much better condition than was anticipated. This is particularly true of the lower parishes, while in the upper parishes the loss is estimated to be from ten to twenty per cent. The acreage under sugar will be largely increased above that of last year, and with a good season a crop of 200,000 hhds or more is not improbable. Many planters contemplate doubling their acreage, and a number of cotton planters have turned their attention to sugar.

The prospects are now brighter than they ever have been for a return to the former prosperous condition of the great staple of our State. The high prices which cotton has commanded and the limited capital required to enter into its cultivation have greatly retarded sugar culture. Under normal prices the rich alluvial lands of Louisiana will yield far better returns when put under sugar than if put under cotton, and this will cause a diversion of labor and capital in the future from the production of the fleecy staple, and our State will, no doubt, again become the great "sugar bowl of the Union."

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river, (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports
Apples, green, bbls	46	20
Bacon, tcs	5	23
Bacon, casks	111	24
Butter, pkgs	14	1
Barley, sacks	5	3
Bagging, pcs	236	
Cotton, bales	280	1746
Cotton Yarns, bdls		3
Coffee, bags	198	85
Cheese, bxs	27	17
Candles, bxs	250	115
Cement		945
Corn, sacks		464
Dried fruit, pgs	25	39
Eggs, bbls	2	22
Flour, bbls	285	207
Feathers, sacks		28
Hides, bdls		556
Hay, bales	1251	25
Horses, head	9	8
Iron, pig, tons	20	8
Lard, tcs		26
Lard, kegs		34
Malt, sacks	4	35
Mules, head	9	
Molasses, bbls	1	8
Mackerel, pkgs		23
Nails, kegs	10	96
Offal, bags		119
Oil, bbls	12	338
Oats, bags	64	85
Pork, bbls		5
Pork, pieces		31
Potatoes, bbls	8	71
Rye, sacks	10	
Sugar, hhds	12	41
Sugar, bxs	28	13
Seeds, bags	175	89
Tobacco, hhds	33	22
Tobacco, boxes	159	42
Whisky, bbls	258	279
Wheat, sks	150	
Wool, bags		12

The Markets.

ALCOHOL—The market is firm at $1 90 per gal in barrel lots.

APPLES—Are unchanged in every respect, with a fair demand and an ample supply. We quote at $5@6 per bbl.

BAGGING—Is quiet and unchanged, and sales in small lots are made at 23½@25c per yard. Manufacturers are offering standard brands at 21 [illegible]

BAGS—Are in moderate request and quotably unchanged. We quote:

2-bushel, seamless bags	30	@35
2½-bushel " "	41½	@43
3-bushel " "	50	@52½
4-bushel burlaps	20	@22
2-bushel do	15	@17
Gunnies, in bales	19	@20
Gunnies, resewed	21	@23

BEANS—Prices rule steady, and sales are made at $1 75@2 25 per bushel for common white to prime navy qualities.

BARK—Is in moderate request and steady at $10 to $12 per cord for prime qualities of chestnut oak.

BROOMS—Prices rule steady at $2 00@3 50 for common to the best Shaker make.

BATTING—Is in ample supply and unchanged. We quote at 21@21c for extra; 18@19c for No. 1, and 15@16c per pound for No. 2.

BEESWAX—Is steady at 27@28c per lb on arrival.

BUTTER—Is in good request and firm. We quote choice country butter at 28@30c; prime 22@24c; common 18@20c. Western Reserve butter is in good request at 30@32c per lb.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged at $80@90 per ton.

COTTON—The market to-day showed more firmness, though quotably unchanged. We continue to quote:

Middling	13½	@
Low middling	12	@
Good ordinary	11	@
Ordinary	10	@

CEMENT—Is in active demand at $1 75@2 per barrel.

COFFEE—The market rules firm. We quote Rio at 17 to 22c for fair to fancy grades, Laguayra at 18@22c, and Java at 25½@27½c per pound.

CANDLES—Are unchanged, with a fair demand. We quote full-weight star candles at 16@17c, 12-oz at 12@13c, 11-oz at 11@12c; tallow candles at 12@13c.

CHEESE—Is in good request. We note sales of 70 boxes factory at 16@16½c. We quote New York factory at 16@17c, Ohio factory at 16@16½c per pound. English dairy at 15@16c, Tom Thumb at 23@24c, pine apple at 20@23c, nutmeg at 18@20c, and fancy English dairy at 16@16½c.

COAL—Is quiet and steady. We quote Pittsburg coal, in barge loads, at 11½@12, and 13c by boat load. Pomeroy coal is held at 10c per bu in barge loads. Dealers are selling to city trade at 17c per bu.

COTTON YARNS, &c.—Are in light request and quotably unchanged. We quote:

No. 500, pe. dozen,	at	13	@14½c
" 600, "	at	11	@12 c
" 700, "	at	9	@10 c
Pound yarns	at	28	@30 c
Carpet chain	at	28	@30 c
Candle wick	at	28	@30 c

CANNED FRUITS—Prices are unchanged, and we quote tomatoes at $2 25@2 40 per doz; peaches $2 75@3.

CORNMEAL—Is in good demand. We quote at 70@75c per bu for bolted, and $3 75@4 per bbl for kiln dried.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in active demand and firm. We quote half peaches at 11@12½c, and quarters at 8@9c per lb. Apples are in fair demand, and command 4@4½c per lb.

EGGS—Are lower and sales are made in lots on arrival at 15@16c per doz, shipper's count and recount. Sales of 800 doz at quotations.

FLAXSEED—Is steady at $1 70 per bu on arrival.

FEATHERS—Are in active request and firm. We quote at 70@73c per lb for prime and choice lots, giving decided preference for feathers packed in cotton sacks.

FERTILIZERS—Are steady at quotations. We quote land plaster at $2 75 per bbl; Peruvian guano at 7c per lb; Baughs' phosphate at 2¾@3c per lb.

FURS AND PELTRIES—Receipts meet with ready sale. We quote:

Prime Raccoon Skins		35@50c
" Mink	"	$1 50@2 50
" Opossum	"	5c
" Gray Fox	"	20c
" Wild Cat	"	25c
" Otter	"	$3 50@4 50
" Beaver	"	50c@$1
" Muskrat	"	5c
Deer,	" per lb	15@25c
Sheep,	" wool on	40@80c

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are quotably unchanged and stocks are ample. We quote:

Oranges, per box	5 50@6 00
Lemons, per box	6 00@6 50
Layer raisins, per box	3 50@3 75
Figs, per pound	18@ 20
Zante currants, per pound	14@ 15

FISH—Are in good demand and prices fully sustained. Mackerel commands $23@26 per bbl for No. 1 medium bbls, and $2 75@3 for No. 1 kitts. We quote:

White fish, half bbl, No. 1	8 25@
Do No. 2	7 75@
Codfish, per lb	6½@7c
Herring, bbls	8 50@ 9 50
Sardines	21½@ 36
Oysters, 1 lb cans	1 50@ 1 60
do 2 lb cans	2 50@ 2 60

FLOUR—The market continues to rule active and firm. Sales to-day include 870 bbls assorted grades and we quote:

Fine	$4 75@5 00
Superfine	5 25@5 50
Extra	5 50@6 00
Extra family	6 00@6 50
A No. 1	6 75@7 25
Fancy	7 50@8 25
Rye flour	5 75@6 00

GINSENG—Is steady at 70@73c per lb on arrival.

GRAIN—WHEAT—Is firm and in active demand with light receipts. The various grades of red wheat command $1 20@1 25 on arrival, and white $1 21@1 30 per bu. Sales are made from store at $1 30@1 50 per bu.

CORN—Is in good request, and dealers are in a position to respond to the wants of the trade. We quote at 68 to 70c per bushel for shelled, sacks included, and delivered on cars. Ear corn commands 60c on arrival and 65@65c in bulk from store.

OATS—Are firm and in fair local and shipping demand. We quote at 55@57c in bulk, on arrival, and 60c from store. Sales are made at 63@65c from store, sacks included.

RYE—Is firm at 90@95c on arrival, and sales are made from store at $1 per bushel.

BARLEY—Is quiet and steady. We quote fall barley at 92c, and $1 25 for seed spring barley.

MALT—Is unchanged and in fair request. We quote barley malt at $1 20 for fall, $1 for spring and $1 30 for rye malt.

HAY—The market is well supplied, with sales on wharf of common hay at $12 00; mixed at $15 00; choice at $17 50. Sales from store and delivered on cars range from $20@23 50 per ton. We quote sales of 294 bales at $19 50@22 00, delivered.

HIDES—The market is steady. We quote dry flint at 18@19c; dry salt d at 16@17c, and green salted at 9@9½c per lb.

HOMINY—Is unchanged and a fair demand is reported at $4 25@4 50 per bbl; grits are steady at $5 25@5 50 per bbl.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—We quote the various grades of New Orleans molasses at 65@75c per gal. Sirups are in fair request at 55c@$1 15 per gal.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Is quotably unchanged and stocks are ample. We quote:

Va. extra fine navy, [illegible]	$1 00	@	1 10
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	80	@	1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75	@	80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	63	@	65
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	65	@	75
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80	@	90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00	@	1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	68	@	70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65	@	68
Ky. black sweet, lbs and ½s	65	@	68
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70	@	75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	65	@	68

NAILS—The market rules firm and active. We quote:

10d to 60d nails, fence and brads		4 25@	4 50
8d and 9d do	do above 10d	4 50@	4 75
6d and 7d do	do	4 75@	5 00
4d and 5d do	do	5 00@	5 50
3d do		5 75@	6 00
2d do		7 00@	7 25
3d fine do		7 00@	7 25
2d fine do		7 00@	7 25
Clinch nails, all sizes		6 00@	6 25
Cut spikes, 3 to 7½ in		4 50@	5 00
Barrel nails, 1 in		6 75@	7 00
do 1¼ in		6 00@	6 25
do 1⅜ in		5 75@	6 00
do 1½ in		5 00@	5 25
Tobacco nails, 6d and 8d, above common nails of same size		5 00@	5 50
Casing nails, 6d to 10d		5 00@	7 75
Finishing nails, 4d to 20d		@	

OILS—Are steady, with a liberal trade. We quote:

Linseed oil	98@1 00	Gasoline	.30 @35
Lard oil	1 10@1 15	Bank oil	.65 @
Lard oil, No. 2	90@1 00	Straits oil	.70 @
Coal oil	24@ 26	Lubricating	.30 @45
Benzine	15		

OFFAL—Is in good request and firm. We quote:

Bran, per ton, at	$20 00
Shorts, per ton, at	22 00
Shipstuff and middlings, per ton, at	24 00@30 00

ONIONS—Are steady and sales are made at $3 50@3 75 per bbl, packed.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied and prices are steady. We quote peach-blows and [illegible] at $3 25 per bbl in bulk, and $4@4 25 in 2½-bu bbls. Some peach-blows are in the market, in sacks, and are held at $1 50 per bushel.

POULTRY—Is in good demand and the market is well supplied. We quote live chickens at from $2 50 to $4 50 per dozen; dressed, $4 to $4 50; turkeys, 10@17c per lb on arrival.

PROVISIONS—The market showed more firmness to-day, though prices were not advanced. The tone of advices from other markets was encouraging to holders, who feel more confidence in the immediate future of prices. Mess pork was in light request, and we note small sales at $21 50. We quote rump pork at $16 to 17 per bbl. A fair demand for bacon was reported, and sales included 11 casks shoulders at 9¼c; 80 casks clear rib sides at 11c; 100 half casks clear rib sides at 11c; 10 casks clear rib sides at 11¼c. Bulk meats are quiet, with sales 35 casks clear rib sides at 10¼c; shoulders held at 8@8¼c; sides at 10¼@11c. Lard is unchanged. We quote tcs at 12¼@13c for prime leaf and 14@14¼c for keg. Hams are quotably unchanged at 16@18¼c for canvased and uncanvased. We note sale of 175 tcs at 16c.

RICE—Is in fair demand, and firm at 9@10c per lb for the various grades.

SOAP—The market is unchanged. We quote German No. 1 at 8@8½c, No. 2 at 7@7½c, and rosin at 5½@6c. Yellow erasivesoap at 10c, and Russian at 9@10c per lb.

STARCH—Prices rule steady with a fair demand at 5@6c per lb.

SORGHUM—Is in light demand, and nominal at 45@50c per gallon.

SUGAR—The market rules steady with a good demand. We quote New Orleans sugars at 9@12½c in round and jobbing lots, with sales of 25 hhds at quotations. Demerara sugars, 12@12½c; hard standard at 14¼@14½c; A's at 13¼@13½; B's at 13¼@13½c; extra C's at 13@13¼c; C's at 12½@13¼c.

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK.—We have no change to note in quotations. We quote tin plate at $10 50@18 75 per box for the various sizes and qualities. Block tin 45@46c per lb. Copper 36@38c. Zinc 9@12c.

PEANUTS—Are in good demand. We quote prime at 7@7½c per lb.

SALT—Prices have declined and the market is weak with heavy stocks. We quote:

Barrels, 280 lbs $2 00

TALLOW AND GREASE—Are in good request and dealers are paying 8@8½c for tallow and 6½@7c for grease.

WOOL—Is quiet and nominal at 28 to 32c for unwashed and 45 to 50c for tub washed.

WHISKY—Highwines are firm with a fair demand at 87c, tax paid.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market to-day was active and buoyant, and sales at the six auction warehouses reached 324 hogsheads. Prices were fully maintained.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 78 hhds: 5 hhds Henry county leaf at $13 50, 11, 10 25, 8, 7 90 and 7 20; 3 do Henry county lugs at $6 20, 6 40, 6 40; 4 hhds $6, 5 30, 6 80, 5 50, 6 and 5 75; 2 do Carroll county lugs at $11 50 and 8 60; 1 do Carroll county lugs at $7; 1 do Franklin county leaf at $11 50; 1 do Franklin county lugs at $6 40; 2 do Breckinridge county old leaf at $10 50 and 9 70; 10 do Breckinridge county new leaf at $7 00, 7 40, 7 80, 7 50, 7 90, 7 60, 7 20, 7 20 and 7; 7 do Breckinridge county lugs at $6, $5 80, 5 50, 5 40; 7 do Henderson county leaf at $8 20, 7 90, 7 60, 6 90, 6 70, 6 80 and 7 10; 2 do Crittenden county trash at $5 20 and 5; 1 do Crittenden county common leaf at $6 30; 1 do Tennessee common leaf at $6 70; 6 do Hart county leaf and lugs at $9, 8 50, 8 30, 7 30, 7 20 and 6 70; 2 do Simpson county common leaf at $6 50 and 6 50; 2 do Trigg county leaf and lugs at $7 50 and $5 65; 4 do Illinois leaf and lugs at $7 80, 7 80, 7 60 and 5 90; 2 do Todd county leaf at $7 20 and 6 70; 1 do Cumberland county leaf at $6 25; 4 do Taylor county common leaf at $7 40, 6 75, 6 60 and 6 50; 3 do Taylor county lugs at $6 10, 5 40 and 5 25; 1 do Marion county lugs at $5 30; 2 do Lyon county lugs at $5 60 and 5 30.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 68 hhds: 10 hhds Logan county common to medium leaf $7 to 8 90; 8 hhds Logan county common to medium lugs $5 20, 5 60, 5 55, 6; 8 hhds Breckinridge county lugs $5 95, 5 60, 5 30, 5 50, 5 85, 6; 1 hhd Green county good leaf $9; 6 hhds Green county lugs $6 50, 5 65, 5 15, 6 50, 5 20, 5 30; 6 hhds Daviess county common leaf $7 90, 7 70, 7; 7 hhds Daviess county lugs $5 20 to 6 30; 1 hhd Henry county, Tenn., leaf $9; 7 hhds Hart county lugs $6 90, 6 20, 6 80, 5 80, 5 35, 5 25, 5 10; 3 hhds Taylor county leaf $8 30, 8 10, 7 60; 10 hhds Taylor county lugs $5 40 to 6 50; 1 hhd Hart county manufacturing leaf $14 50; 2 hhds Hart county bright wrapper $30 50, 28 50.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 52 hhds: 1 hhd Hart county bright at $38, sold by W. C. Walton; 1 hhd Hart county bright at $29 50, sold by T. P. Boyd; 20 hhds Hart county leaf and lugs at $11, 11 25, 9 70, 6 20, 8 50, 9 10, 9 60, 8 60, 8 70, 7 95, 5 20, 6 20, 6 00, 5 35, 6 90, 6 40, 7 40, 6; 6 hhds Barren county leaf and lugs at $8 20, 7 40, 5 40, 6 5; 4 hhds Warren county leaf and lugs at $5 80, 8 75, 6 90, 6 70; 3 hhds Metcalfe county common leaf and lugs at $5 85, 5 70, 6; 5 hhds Daviess county lugs at $5 25, 5 60, 5 50, 5 40; 1 hhd Larue county lugs at $5 95; 3 hhds Green county leaf at $9 30, 7 80, 7 30; 1 hhd Logan county low lugs at $5 90, 5 50; 1 hhd Weakley county, Tenn., lugs at $5 80; 3 hhds Henry county lugs and leaf at $9 45, 9, 7 00, 6 50, 6 00, 5 25, 5 65, 6; 5 hhds Hart county leaf at $10, 20 50, 23.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 23 hhds: 4 hhds Grayson county new lugs at $5 20 to 5 60; 3 hhds Daviess county new lugs at $4 55 to 5 25; 2 hhds Daviess county new leaf at $6 20 and 6 40; 1 hhd Hart county new lugs at $10 75; 1 hhd Graves county new leaf at $8 50; 3 hhds Metcalfe county new leaf at $6 50 to 6 90; 2 hhds Warren county new lugs at $5 25 and 5 90; 2 hhds Warren county new leaf at $6 90; 1 hhd Logan county new leaf at $7 30; 7 hhds Trimble county new bright lugs at $6 50 to 11 50; 6 hhds Indiana new lugs at $5 15 to 5 90; 7 hhds Indiana new leaf at $6 10 to 6 60.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 50 hhds: 1 hhd leaf, Trimble county, $13 75; 3 hhds leaf, Henderson county, $10 00, 10 00, 8 80; 3 hhds leaf, Hardin county, $6 60, 6 60, 6 00; 3 hhds lugs, Hardin county, $5 25, 5 25, 5 05; 5 hhds trash, Henderson county, $5 35, 5 35, 5 25, 5 40, 5 55; 6 hhds common leaf and lugs, Illinois, $6 60, 5 55, 6 00, 5 95, 5 70, 5 95; 10 hhds lugs, Indiana, $5 25, 5 80, 5 20, 5 10, 5 60, 5 95, 5 65, 5 25, 5 85; 2 hhds leaf, Caldwell county, $8 50 and 7 80; 2 hhds lugs, Caldwell county, $5 55 and 6 00; 3 hhds leaf, Spencer county, Indiana, $9 20, 8 80, 7 80; 3 hhds lugs, Ohio county, $5 95 and 5 60; 2 hhds lugs, Logan county, $6 00 and 6 00; 2 hhds leaf, Logan county, $7 40 and 6 80; 6 hhds trash, Hancock county, $5 25, 5 85, 5 60, 5 40, 5 35, 5 55.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 24 hhds: 3 hhds Hart county leaf at $20, 18, and 11; 6 hhds Hart county low leaf at $7 40, 7, 8 45, 8 70, 8, and 7 70; 1 hhd Green county leaf at $7 90; 1 hhd Green county lugs at $5 60; 1 hhd Christian county low leaf at 7 90; 2 hhds Todd county leaf at $8 10 and 8 20; 2 hhds Barren county lugs at $5 70 and $6 20; 1 hhd Simpson county leaf at $7 20; 1 hhd Green county lugs at $6 40; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at $5 45; 4 hhds Indiana lugs and trash at $5 10, 5 55, 5, and 4 85; 1 hhd Taylor county lugs at $6 40.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

St. Louis Express leaves Bridge Depot at 9 a. m. Returning, arrives at Bridge Depot at 7:50 p. m. Through Mail and Express leaves New Albany Depot at [illegible] Returning, arrives at Bridge Depot at 10:30 p. m.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive
3:10 A.M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:20 P.M.
8:05 A.M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:15 P.M.
3:55 P.M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:30 P.M.
11:00 P.M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:25 A.M.
5:55 A.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:40 P.M.
3:30 P.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:40 A.M.
4:55 P.M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:05 A.M.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

Sundays excepted.

Leave.		Arrive.
3:55 P.M.	Express (Daily)	10:40 A.M.
8:30 A.M.	Mixed Train (Daily)	6:40 P.M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive
9:00 A.M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	11:00 P.M.
6:10 P.M.	No. 3 Memphis & N.O. Exp. (Daily.)	8:00 A.M.
12:30 A.M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:40 P.M.
3:30 A.M.	No. 13 Livingston Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	1:40 P.M.
3:30 P.M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:30 A.M.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.

Elizabethtown for Horse Branch Station, 56 Miles. Leave at 2:30 P. M. Arrive at 11:30 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Trains start from and arrive at Bridge Depot.

Leave.		Arrive.
6:35 A.M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:15 A.M.
3:20 P.M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	1:40 P.M.
11 20 P.M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:55 P.M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P.M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
8:15 A.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday.)	6:30 A.M.
3:15 P.M.	Cincinnati (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P.M.
5:10 P.M.	St. Louis (Daily)	3:45 P.M.
11:00 P.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday)	10:45 P.M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1871.

Victory in New Hampshire.

The chairman of the New Hampshire Republican Central Committee concedes the State election to the Democrats, and the news received at the time we write indicates the election of perhaps two Democratic Congressmen. The candidates are:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor...	James Pike	James A. Weston.
R. R. Com'r.	D. W. Buckminster.	D. Gilchrist.
Congress.		
First Dist...	Wm. B. Small.	E. A. Hibbard.
Second Dist.	Aaron F. Stevens.	Samuel N. Bell.
Third Dist..	Simon G. Griffin.	H. W. Parker.

The vote for Governor in 1870, when, as now, there were four tickets in the field, stood:

Stearns, Republican	34,912
Bedell, Democrat	25,928
Flint, Labor Reform	7,566
Burrows, Prohibitionist	1,167

Stearn's majority over all being 1,353.

In 1869, Ela, Republican, beat Hibbard, Dem., in the First District, 1,762 votes; Stevens beat Harrington in the Second 1,647, and Benton beat Parker 563 votes in the Third. If the Democrats have not carried all three of these districts at this election, they have probably carried the First and Third, as the majority to be overcome in the latter was small and Hibbard in the First District is supported by a combination of Democrats and Labor Reformers.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

MAJOR J. A. GRANT, of Frankfort, was in the city yesterday.

THE Adams Express has our thanks for Eastern papers delivered in advance of the mails.

The City Hospital will be visited this afternoon by the General Council and members of the press.

THE grand jury of the City Court held a session yesterday. On Thursday next they will meet again.

THOMAS E. O. BROOKS qualified as Notary Public in the County Court yesterday, with John W. Finnell as surety.

DR. H. TALBIRD, formerly President of Howard College and now pastor of the Baptist church in Henderson, is in the city.

THE sale of seats for the last Thomas Concert indicates a third crowded house. This is announced as positively the farewell concert in Louisville this season.

AT the jail were John Murphy and Peter Adams, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; and John Miller and Dan Murphy, for drunkenness.

ROSE YOUNG, Adam Kran and Wm. S. Simpson were at First-street station last night, charged with drunkenness. There were five stragglers also received.

A GLAZIER, working on the attic window of the University, on Eighth and Chestnut, yesterday, fell to the ground—a distance of sixty or seventy feet—receiving serious injury.

G. W. GIBSON, of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; J. Pillsbury, of the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, and J. Y. Everesh, of the Chicago and Great Western railroad, are in the city.

THE County Court is still engaged in hearing the evidence in the matter of the probate of John Gilbert's will. The examination of witnesses will perhaps occupy the remainder of the week.

THE latest thing out is a pattern of wall-paper embellished with cuts illustrative of how the "Heathen Chinee" played it fine upon Bill Nye, "in a little game which he did not understand."

A DOG that exhibited every evidence of a genuine case of hydrophobia was shot on First street, between Jefferson and Green, about ten o'clock yesterday morning, by Officers Harding and Jameson.

ABOUT one o'clock yesterday morning numerous windows on West Chestnut street came down with a bang, and numerous persons in white at those windows quietly remarked, "Phew! why the d—l doesn't that infernal cart move on?" What is this mystery?

IT was currently rumored in the city yesterday that the New York Central railroad had bought the Ohio and Mississippi. The report must have had some show of reliability, for on the strength of it the stock of the latter advanced 7 per cent. on its former quotation.

MR. AND MRS. R. G. DUN, of New York; Hon. Thomas F. Plunket, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Colonel John Mason Brown, of Lexington; Hunt Reynolds, of Frankfort; S. B. Thomas, of Elizabethtown; J. O. Harrison, of Lexington; Dr. E. D. Standeford, of Jefferson county, and R. J. Menefee, of Cincinnati, were registered at the Galt House last evening.

A MAN residing near the intersection of Shelby and Vine streets suspected that some persons were appropriating his coal without leave being asked or obtained. Last night he heard a thief in the coal-house and gave him a charge of small [illegible] administered the thief gave a fearful howl and, running away, succeeded in making his escape. The thief is supposed to be a nigger.

IS the blood-thirsty tendency of a certain class of our male population to be shared by women? Last night Mary Misner was brought to Clay-street station by Officer Jamison for drawing a pistol on Kate Thompson and others. The house where the disturbance took place is on Hancock street, between Green and Marshall streets, and it is said that it was the green-eyed monster, jealousy, that made Mary proceed thither and behave as she did. A straggler was the only other tenant of the cells there.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House.

The Sargent Vaudeville Company had a second large house last night. The features in this organization are all excellent, but the ballet of the Rigl Sisters is unquestionably the more attractive of any. They appear in new dances with each evening. Last night the pantomime ran more smoothly, and was very amusing throughout. The company plays an engagement here of two weeks.

Weisiger Hall.

The audience of last night was still larger than of the evening before, for the second Thomas concert. To do justice to the performance of this matchless orchestra would necessitate the analyzing of each selection, movement by movement and instrument by instrument. Suffice it to say, however, that not a fault seems possible to be found in aught of the execution or method—the expression is manifest in the absorbed and silent attention of the audience, with the moment of retrospective enjoyment subsequent upon the performance just ended, intervening before the immediate and enthusiastic applause. Miss Mehlig last night won still more upon her auditors in the finish of her execution and delicacy of touch. If for nothing else, the audience would admire her for her modesty and perfect want of affectation while at the instrument. This evening, for the last concert, perhaps the most attractive programme of the three is offered. Besides the "Traeumerei" repeated, and the two overtures, we have the delightful "Roi d'Yvetot." But its popular character will be seen by reference to the programme below.

PART I.

Overture—Fingal's Cave....Mendelssohn
Andante—Symphony in C....Schubert
Invitation a la Danse....Weber
Instrumentation by Hector Berlioz.
Concerto for Piano—F, C Sharp Minor, op. 69....Hiller.
Allegro Quasi Fantasie—Andante Espressivo—Finale.
Miss Anna Mehlig and Orchestra.

PART II.

Overture—"L'Etoile du Nord"....Meyerbeer
Traeumerei....Schumann
Faust Waltz....Liszt
Miss Annie Mehlig.
Fantasie—Visions in a dream....Lumbye
With Solo for Zither.
Polka Mazurka—"Fata Morgana" / Polka Schnell—"Elyen Magyar"....Strauss
Overture—Le Roi D'Yvetot....Adam

ACQUITTED.

The Trial of Andrew Downing for Murder.

In September, 1866, a white woman, Mrs. Catharine Collins, was shot and killed at the water station of the Kentucky Central railroad, in Lexington, while standing in her door at night. There was no direct clue to the murderer, and Andrew Downing, a negro, was arrested and indicted in the Fayette Circuit Court about fifteen months after the killing, and on his application the cause was transferred to the United States Circuit Court in this city, and tried last October on circumstantial evidence only. The jury failing to agree, the case was continued to the present term, and yesterday resulted in the prisoner's acquittal. On Monday the defense was closed by Col. W. O. Watts in an argument of over two hours, and the case given to the jury by Judge Ballard in an elaborate charge, covering the whole ground of the law applicable to the case and the law of circumstantial evidence generally. The jury remained out until three o'clock in the afternoon, when they returned a verdict of "not guilty." This case presented very many interesting features, the great length of time which had elapsed since the murder materially depreciating the value of the testimony on both sides. The witnesses for the prosecution were directly contradicted by other evidence. The prisoner failed in his attempt to establish an alibi, but the doubtful character of the prosecuting witness, who testified to having heard the prisoner's remark, in connection with an old shot-gun he was reported to have kept in his house with the avowed intention of "killing Mrs. Collins," went far in relieving the prisoner of the charge. His witnesses, on the other hand, proved conclusively, to the jury at least, that he had never had such a gun, and the circumstances which at one time seemed likely to weave a chain of guilt about him were too disconnectedly put together to justify a verdict of conviction. This prisoner has suffered much and long from this prosecution, and on such circumstantial evidence, too, as vanished into thin air when legal principles were applied.

Spiritualism.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I challenge the whole spiritual conclave to meet me at Weisiger Hall, Thursday evening, March 16th, and overthrow (if they can) any position that I may take in regard to Spiritualism, the Bible being the rule of evidence.

MRS. G. L. WHITMAN.

THE MASONIC WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' HOME.

The North Wing Completed and Soon to be Occupied.

An Elegant Building and an Enduring Monument to Practical Benevolence.

ENTIRE COST $34,500, AND ALL PAID

We have not set down to write a homily on benevolence, in its general or particular exhibition in Louisville or elsewhere. There is no real necessity for us to define the term, nor indulge in word-painting to make the subject beautiful and attractive to the good and charitable. There is a vast amount of genuine goodness in the world, and the man or woman who is so unfortunate as not to be able to perceive it, could not employ his or her voice for a better purpose than to cry like blind Bartimeus, to be healed of their blindness, for their misfortune has shut out from their contemplation the most delightful phase of humanity.

We have no disposition to question the merit of relieving the wants of the unfortunate mendicant, who places himself along the highways of life, and, with sightless eyes or with a maimed and crippled body, pleads for a pittance from the passer-by. To such exhibitions of want and woe it is difficult to turn a deaf ear, or withhold assistance. But, after all, this description of charities accomplishes but little good, and it would not be difficult to show very conclusively that the per cent. of impositions overbalance the cases worthy of relief, and hence street mendicancy, though practiced in all of the large cities, is regarded by the most benevolent classes as an evil which our Christian civilization demands shall be eradicated. This demand, however, if unaccompanied with propositions to provide for the unfortunate and virtuous poor, would not only be a stigma upon the fair fame of any community, but would be a positive cruelty; and this fact, everywhere throughout the country, is developing ways and means by which benevolence shall be practical and substantial, and its bestowal fall to those whose claims upon community are those of unquestioned misfortune and merit. The statistics showing what has been accomplished by the various States of the Union, in benevolent enterprises, forms one of the most agreeable and instructive chapters of our country's legislation, and it is fair to assume that the subject of practical benevolence is taking annually a higher position in the estimation of statesmen and legislators.

But, however cheering to the mind and heart of the philanthropist, these evidences of enlarged benevolence may be, it is very conclusively shown that they are not sufficient to respond to the appeals which the children of misfortune send up for assistance. While the State is doing much, the field for private and institutional benevolence is of sufficient area to engage any heart, and hand, and head willing to engage in the holy calling of helping the poor.

It is not surprising that in looking abroad over the land for objects upon which charity may be worthily bestowed,

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS

should occupy a prominent place in the affections and regard of the benevolent. It is not only not surprising, but it is entirely natural, right and proper, that widows and orphans should stand first in the list of beneficiaries. The very terms come to us freighted with grief and desolation; and when, with these, there is superadded want, only hearts of adamante can withstand the appeal. It is natural, also, that in discussing the best methods of bestowing substantial charities to these classes of claimants that

A HOME

is at once suggested. It is a home that widows and orphans need, not a mere shelter, but a home of gladness, of sunshine, of joy and comfort, where sorrows may be assuaged, and gentle voices speak words of sympathy and encouragement. It is not our purpose, in this article, to make invidious comparisons, but we do not trespass the bounds of propriety by awarding to the

MASONIC FRATERNITY

the merit of having been always fraternally benevolent. In the diadem of the virtues of the order, benevolence is one of its brightest gems. It is not for us to tell, nor is it for the world to know, how Masonic charities are bestowed; but these charities cannot, under all circumstances, be kept from the public eye, and the

MASONIC WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' HOME AND INFIRMARY

of Kentucky is a case in point. The institution which will forever be a monument of practical benevolence, and an ornament to the city of Louisville, is situated on a beautiful lot of ground north of C avenue, and about 1½ miles distant from the Court-house, between First and Second streets, containing five and two-thirds acres, neatly inclosed. The

BUILDING

when completed will have an imposing appearance. The entire front is to be 286 feet, the depth of each wing 100 feet, and the hight to the cornice 65 feet. As yet only the

NORTH WING

of the institution is built, and this is now completed, and will be ready for occupancy during the month of April. The style of the [illegible]. It has an institutional appearance, and is universally admired. The east and west fronts are 100 feet, the north front 98 feet, and the south end 66 feet; the whole hight of the building to the roof is 61 feet 6 inches. The hights of the stories are as follows: basement, 12 feet; principal story, 14 feet; second story, 13 feet 6 inches, and the third story 13 feet. The basement is entirely above ground, and is what is generally termed the first story. The building contains 39 rooms, viz: 9 in the basement, 14 in the principal story, and 8 each in the second and third stories.

SIZE OF THE ROOMS.

In the basement story, the dining-room is 59 by 21 feet 8 inches, with china closet 13 by 21 feet 8 inches. The kitchen is 28 by 23 feet, with pantry 16 by 11 feet. The store-room is 12 by 21 feet 8 inches. The washing and drying room is 21 feet 8 inches by 30 feet. The bath-room contains four tubs, with water-closets. The wash-room has two tables, with ten bowls each for boys, in the south wing, 16 by 29 feet. The office is 11 feet 6 inches by 16 feet 4 inches, and the recreation-room for boys 22 by 30 feet. It would seem from the above that every want had been anticipated and every possible convenience supplied. All that thought and skill could accomplish with regard to health and comfort has been provided, and we heard but one expression from the large number of visitors—ladies and gentlemen—present on Monday evening, and that was of unqualified approval.

ROOMS IN PRINCIPAL STORY.

In the northwest wing the Superintendent occupies four rooms. The store, linen-rooms and bath-rooms are in the northeast wing, and are light, airy and convenient. The school-room is 43 feet by 21 feet 8 inches, with recitation-room 16 feet 6 inches by 27 feet 6 inches. The girls' recitation room is 29 feet by 21 feet 8 inches. The two nursery-rooms are 16 feet by 21 feet 8 inches and 29 feet by 21 feet 8 inches.

ROOMS IN THE SECOND-STORY.

There are four dormitories of the following dimensions: one 59 feet by 22 feet, one 43 feet by 22 feet, and two 32 feet by 22 feet each, with two attendants' rooms, one 14 feet by 22 feet and one 9 feet by 16 feet. The water closets are 10 by 16 feet 6 inches. The infirmary is 18 by 22 feet with bath-rooms and water-closets, 10 by 12 feet. The rooms in the third-story are the same as those in the second-story. We have been particular in giving the number and size of the rooms, that our readers may have the best possible idea of the care which has been shown by those who have had the supervision of the work to afford those who are to be its future occupants the highest possible degree of happiness and comfort; and we doubt very much if there is in all the broad land a building of its dimensions where these essentials have been more accurately studied or more faithfully and fully carried out. Perfection in these regards was evidently aimed at, and if not secured, it is difficult to discover where the omission occurs.

THE HISTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE,

when faithfully written out, as it deserves to be, will prove one of the brightest pages in Kentucky Masonry, and will be read with lively interest by all classes whose hearts throb in unison with those who offer up prayers for the widow and orphan. In this connection it may not be out of place to state that some four years ago, a circular was sent out to the Masons of Kentucky, signed by John V. Cowling, Harry Hudson, R. W. Elsie and C. Henry Finck, the object of which was to initiate a movement to bring about a result similar to that which has been attained, and about which we are now writing. It would be singular indeed if the enterprise from the date of its inception had always been cheered by kind words, encouraging smiles and liberal donations. Such, however, is not the way of the world, and as a consequence there have been doubts and discouragements, but amidst all these there has been steady progress, and men of large hearts and clear heads have been at the helm, failure has been no part of their business vocabulary, and they are now about ready to confer upon a large number of orphans the blessings of a home.

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE,

under whose supervision the building was commenced and has been carried forward to completion, are certainly deserving of great praise. It is composed of the following gentlemen, viz: Chas. Tilden, chairman; Jno. L. Wheat, Geo. C. Buchanan, C. Henry Finck, and T. L. Jefferson.

On the 19th of October, 1869, the corner-stone was laid by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and the work has been pushed forward with all practicable dispatch, until now, in all its fair proportions and architectural beauty, it challenges inspection, and from every visitor there comes the enthusiastic approval, more valuable than rubies, "Well done, good and faithful servants." The entire cost of the building is

$34,500,

every dollar of which has been paid. There are neither loans nor mortgages upon the Kentucky Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, and when its beautiful rooms shall be thronged with the parentless children of Kentucky Masons, their childish glee will not be silenced by the announcement that their home is endangered by debt. The architectural beauties of the building are a compliment to

MESSRS. STRUBY & MERGELL,

whose merits in their department are fully indorsed by all who have had the pleasure of examining the building, while every one commends the evidences of substantiability which the building presents, from its foundation to its roof. There has been no sacrifice of those essentials of beauty, convenience, light and air, for the absence of which nothing can atone. The contract for the entire building was fortunately awarded to

MR. JOHN HALL,

and most faithfully has it been accomplished. Everywhere there are unquestioned evidences of mechanical skill and honest workmanship. The rubble masonry was done by Mr. Michael Bush, and is strictly in keeping with all the other mechanical work upon the building, and has merited the entire approval of the Building Committee.

It is worthy of remark in this connection that the officers and directors of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary are among our most active, energetic, practical and persevering citizens. They are as follows: Thomas L. Jefferson, President; Geo. C. Buchanan, Treasurer; H. B. Grant, Secretary; E. S. Fitch, Agent.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Dr. John Bull,	L. B. Porch,
Geo. C. Buchanan,	Dr. E. Richardson,
Wm. P. Boone,	Wm. Ryan,
C. Henry Fink,	Theo. Schwartz,
Thos. L. Jefferson,	Chas. Tilden,
John H. Leathers,	John L. Wheat,
Wm. H. Meffert,	Geo. W. Wicks,
Henry Wehmhoff.	

The entire board, as well as the building committee, have been active and efficient in their aid, and seldom in the history of similar enterprises has there been such general accord in promoting particular and general interests. While all have worked with the most commendable zeal, we but express the general voice of his associates in according to the president of the association,

T. L. JEFFERSON, ESQ.,

unquestioned efficiency in promoting the success which has been achieved, and watching with the most careful and prudent scrutiny every interest. His vigilance has been sleepless, and he has given to the somewhat complicated affairs of the association, in their fullest measure, the practical experience and knowledge gained in large and successful mercantile pursuits. Such advantages as we have enumerated can not well be over estimated, and the Masonic fraternity throughout the Commonwealth of Kentucky may rely with most unquestioned confidence in the faithful management of all the interests confided to the gentlemen composing the Officers and Board of Directors of the Association.

One of the elements of success which has entered largely into the benevolent enterprise of which we are writing, was the formation, during the winter of 1868-9, of the

LADIES' MASONIC WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' HOME SOCIETY,

and in this connection we are tempted to indulge in poetry and sentiment, for plain prose can hardly do justice to the "noble band of ladies," who, with motherly and womanly instincts, adopted as their own the infant organization of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary. It must suffice, however, for the present, to say that in their labor of love they have never for a moment faltered; their faith has constantly acquired strength; their zeal has steadily gained intensity; they have seen the triumph from afar, and, with a courage which has made every member a heroine, they have contributed largely to the present success. What that success is is stated by the President, Mr. Jefferson, to be, in round numbers,

$10,000

cash paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the parent society during the month of December, 1870. The officers of the society are Mrs. Susan P. Hipburn, President; Mrs. George W. Wicks, Mrs. C. Henry Finck, Mrs. Charles Tilden, Mrs Theo. Schwartz, Mrs. Wm. Cromie, Mrs. John Bull, Vice Presidents; Mrs. L. B. Porch, Secretary; Mrs. T. L. Jefferson, Treasurer.

The splendid triumph of the Ladies' Society suggests forcibly the propriety of similar associations throughout the State. We are confident it is but necessary to make the suggestion, and the ladies of Kentucky will take hold of the matter with a zeal in keeping with the benevolent impulses of their nature, and, animated by the fact that every dollar acquired will alleviate the sorrows of the unfortunate, by amplifying the accommodations of the Widows' and Orphans' Home, there can be no doubt that the most gratifying success will attend their labors. This view of the matter is strengthened by the fact that the Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary is a State institution, and as such has been fully recognized by the Grand Lodge of the State, which has donated 30 per cent. of its gross receipts for its support. This, it is estimated, will amount to fully $6,000 per year. This State feature of the institution is further shown by the

APPORTIONMENT OF THE STATE

for the reception of inmates.

The wing of the Home just completed, and which the board of managers design opening for the admission of orphans early in April, will accommodate about 120, together with the necessary officers and attendants.

The board desiring that every portion of the State should receive the benefit of the Home, as originally intended, and wishing to do full and ample justice to all who have contributed to its establishment (as far as the limited capacity of the finished wing of the building will admit) have apportioned the number the Home will at present accommodate according to the Congressional division of the State, and upon the basis of the Masonic population and contribution of each district. Proceeding upon this plan, we learn from the board that the first apportionment, just completed, will entitle the districts to beneficiaries as follows:

First District	10	Sixth District	10
Second District	10	Seventh District	1[illegible]
Third District	10	Eighth District	5
Fourth District	15	Ninth District	7
Fifth District	41		

The apportionment is to be made during the month of March of each year.

We learn that the Board of Directors will, in a few days, give official notice to the Lodges throughout the State of their action in regard to the admission of beneficiaries, and the time the Home will be open for their reception. It must be borne in mind that but one-third of the contemplated building is completed. The center building and south wing are yet to be constructed before the beautiful temple of benevolence [illegible] are called from labor to repose. The entire building, it is estimated, will cost

$100,000,

and when it is remembered that Kentucky Masons number fully 30,000, the task ceases to be herculean, and might, with a full appreciation of its benefits, be accomplished within the next five years. The north wing of the building pleads eloquently for the center building and its south wing; but the children that shall come to its beautiful rooms, to know the blessings of care, comfort and education will add their gratitude to the ten thousand prayers which go up daily from the widows and orphans of the State, and in God's inscrutable providence men and women will be raised up to carry forward to triumphant success the benevolent designs of those who have inaugurated this great boon to the poor. Of this result there can be little doubt with those who have an ear attuned to the harbinger notes of success which are floating from all sections of the State.

MR. E. S. FITCH,

the agent of the institution, has been actively canvassing the State during the past year in behalf of the institution, and his efforts in raising funds for the building, as also to create an endowment fund to sustain it when opened, have been very successful in every part of the State that he has visited. His appeals on behalf of the widow and orphans has been responded to in a spirit worthy of Kentucky benevolence. At present Mr. Fitch is canvassing this city, and we feel assured that our citizens will not turn a deaf ear to his appeals but give with their accustomed liberality to a cause so eminently worthy of their regard and encouragement.

A few thousand dollars are now needed before the doors can be thrown open for the admission of beneficiaries. The Home is to be furnished, and it is hoped and believed that the institution will be ready for occupancy during the month of April. It should be remembered that after the institution is opened it will require a large amount to defray current expenses, and for this purpose a large endowment fund is necessary. These expenses are in part provided for by the donation of the Grand Lodge, amounting, as we have before stated, to about $6,000 annually. This, with other donations by Masonic bodies and individuals, will aid materially in supplying all the wants of the institution; but when once in full and active operation a large increase to the subscription will be required to meet the expenses.

We have given at some length a description of the building, and some incidents in the history of its progress, from laying the corner-stone to the completion of the north wing. If it serves to awaken increased zeal in carrying forward this and other benevolent enterprises the task will have proved a most delightful one, and we shall have been amply repaid for doing this, and encouraged to use our pen still further, as circumstances may demand. In conclusion, we know of no better way of doing our readers a favor than by urging them, at their earliest convenience, to take a ride out to the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, and we are confident they will come away with a plea to every one disposed to benevolence to aid every way in their power this truly noble charity.

A STRANGE PAIR.

The Spotted Boy and his Serpent Brother.

There is on exhibition in this city a most remarkable freak of nature. To those who delight in eccentricities of this character the history of the boy-snake couple, found two or three years since in the wilds of Africa, would be exceedingly interesting. When seven years of age he was captured in company with a boa constrictor, which is supposed to have charmed the young specimen of the genus homo from the parental hearthstone. There is a remarkable likeness between the boy and the snake in respect of color, each bearing the same flesh-marks, and the affection which made them companions in their native jungles continues to this time. By their keeper they are said to be inseparable. The alternate nut-brown and cream spots which mark the one are identical in the other. The larynx in the boy, also the snake, is wanting, and consequently each is as dumb as an oyster; at least they remain to this day as reticent of their origin as the most politic President in the United States could wish.

The nine-stroke of our evening town-clocks consigns them to the same couch, and, winding their young and tender forms about each other, they go to sleep to dream of mother and home, far from the land in which their young infancy was rocked.

The boy is as impartial a compromise between the pure Caucasian and the genuine African as a Congressional reconstruction committee could wish, and the singularity of his appearance increases the interest excited by his mysterious origin and the outre nature of his social affinities.

CITY BUSINESS.

The opening of the spring has given an early start to building operations, and in all parts of the city buildings of every description are being erected, old houses are being remodeled and rebuilt, and there seems to be a general intention on the part of property-holders to improve the appearance of their homes. In providing for the comfort and well-being of a family, the introduction of hot and cold water into kitchen and bathroom has become almost a necessity. Messrs. Magens & Co., successors to Speed, Magens & Co., stand at the head of the trade in Louisville, and with a large and well-trained force of reliable workmen, are prepared to do anything in the way of plumbing, steam or gas fitting, and to guarantee all work.

LOUISVILLE ART.

A Great Landscape Painting by A. F. Bunner.

COLORADO ON CANVAS.

"Rough quarries, rocks and hills, whose heads touch Heaven."

There is now upon exhibition, for a short time, in Messrs. Escott's gallery, a large picture, entitled "Colorado," which was painted in this city by Mr. A. F. Bunner during the past season. It is a result of the artist's study last summer in the Territory of which it is intended to be descriptive. A glance at the work is sufficient to arrest the attention, and a closer examination will impress the visitor with its excellence as an artistic production. The originality of the treatment and the solidity of the execution give evidence that the same earnest and intelligent study to which the subject must have been subjected on the spot had been as perseveringly pursued, regardless of the labor involved, whilst the work had been assuming in the atelier the form it now possesses.

Occupying nearly two-thirds of the foreground is a deep gorge bounded by steep precipices. A misty vapor filling this gorge, and in which is obscured the termination of the perpendicular sides, is very effectively managed. To the left, in the immediate foreground, juts out the top of a cliff, upon which are strewn, as if by the hand of nature, huge blocks of granite and several broken trees, which appear to have fallen there after having been loosened from the sides of some height still further to the left, and not shown in the picture. Further into the picture, and on a level with the top of the cliff just noticed, is a large ledge, apparently formed by the splitting off, by the action of the elements, of fragments of rock, some of which are still dispersed upon its surface. A towering granite mass mounts upward from this ledge, having upon its sides, dispersed in winding, broken paths, hardy pine trees that with a vigorous pertinacity manage to subsist in any situation that may afford a place in which to insert their roots. We may here state that the disposition of the light and shade on the lower part of the ascent, and on the top of the projection at its base, in connection with the thick trees that trent its skirt to the left, is most skillful and effective. On the opposite side of a stream which flows through a rocky channel, at the bottom of a misty canon, and forms a waterfall of sheeted foam as it disappears in the abyss in the foreground, a broad slope rises to the right, upon which trees are seen in greater profusion as the surface is less inclined and consequently capable of giving them better support. Back of this slope towers an immense mass of rock—the principal incident in the picture—the sides of which, too steep to offer the slightest foothold for even the sturdy and adventurous pine, scarred and seamed and tempest-battered for ages, rise in stern sublimity and form an object of the most intense dramatic interest. Beyond the further end of the canon, in the far distance, one of the peaks probably of the Sierra Madre appears, capped with gleaming snow, and having its base mantled with gloom—the painting of which displays a perfect appreciation of aerial truth.

The sky, an excellent piece of painting, full of spirit, penetrability and airiness, is being rapidly overcast with clouds, indicating the approach of one of those sudden and remarkable storms peculiar to Colorado. An eagle, soaring in the beautiful atmosphere which pervades the landscape, is the only living object introduced.

The scene is painted under an afternoon effect. The sun, not yet obscured by the thickening clouds, pours down a broad, pearly and transparent beam which, lighting projections in its path, crosses the canon, and is finally intercepted by rocks and ledges and trees, to which it imparts a parting glow. While noticing this effect we were impressed with the fidelity shown in the rendering of the gray granite rocks under direct sunlight. Lights are so admirably and naturally disposed that the eye is carried insensibly over the entire picture, and an idea of the grandeur and expanse of the landscape is conveyed to the mind yet so as not to disturb the perfect unity of the whole.

Perhaps the most important features of the work are the simplicity and perfect balance of the masses in the composition. The color and tone are admirably adjusted and in keeping with the character of the country, while the description of the various objects is handled with all of the truth and fidelity to nature shown in every one of this artist's productions. Better painting of rocks has never been done in this country.

Without the slightest approach to anything at all indicative of either affectation or ostentation in the sentiment or execution, the work gives unmistakable evidence that it was produced by an artistic mind, in strong sympathy with nature and sensitively alive to its beauties, and a hand disciplined to represent accurately what the eye discerns.

We speak advisedly when we say that this picture will occupy a distinguished position among the works of American landscape painters; and we would advise our citizens to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered them of enjoying for a short time the contemplation of a genuine work of art.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP PRICE, JUDGE.

TUESDAY, March 14.

John O'Day, Wm. Wilson, Alice Mills, Ellen Williams, [illegible] drunkenness and [illegible]

John Murphy, same; dismissed at defendant's cost.

Sandford Talbott, abuse of family; discharged.

Wm. Paulish, disorderly conduct; discharged.

W. F. Ernst and Peter Knapp, assault and battery on W. Paulish; Knapp fined $5 and Earnest $10.

John Cain, drunkenness; fined $5 and required to give $200 bond for good behavior for two months.

Peter Korb, fast driving; continued until Wednesday.

Daniel McSweeny, keeping a vicious dog; continued until Friday.

James Oglesby, stealing a watch worth more than $4 from Joe Williams; discharged; witnesses sent to grand jury of the Circuit Court.

T. T. Kirtland, stealing clothing and satchel worth more than $4 from Q. R. Looker; discharged.

James H. Winston, stealing $12 from Lyan, Anderson & Co.; held to answer in $500 bond.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

ORDERS AND JUDGMENTS.

W. C. Graves, adm'r, &c., vs. James A. Lee; assigned to May 16 for trial, by consent.

Thomas Creel vs. the city of Louisville; assigned to May 11 for trial, by consent.

The United States Mail Line Company vs. the Kentucky Marine and Fire Insurance Company; reassigned for April 3 for trial.

Lewis & Brothers vs. F. A. Mitchell; dismissed, settled.

C. Hilrich and wife vs. A. Heckinger; jury, being unable to agree, adjourned till to-morrow at ten a. m.

Wm. Wacker vs. Henry Merk; motion of Jacob Benz to set aside the order sustaining the demurrer of plaintiff to his petition assigned to Saturday next for hearing.

Henry Bates vs. Shepperd W. Brooks et al.; dismissed on plaintiff's motion, and leave given him to withdraw note sued on by leaving copy.

Joseph R. Bettison vs. John B. Shockency; assigned to 15th instant for trial, by consent.

C. H. Billings by H. J. Billings, his father and next friend, vs. Z. M. Shirley et al.; defendant's motion to instruct, as in case of non-suit, overruled, and defendant excepts. Jury being unable to agree were permitted to disperse until to-morrow morning.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

DISTRICT COURT.

United States vs. Andrew Downing, murder; jury trial, and verdict "not guilty."

Same vs. W. Smallwood; jury trial, and verdict "guilty."

CIRCUIT COURT.

United States vs. John Lee; defendant being called, came not.

Same vs. Melville Phelps, et al; nolle prosequi entered.

Same vs. Benj. Kirkpatrick; same order.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. B. HOKE, JUDGE.

Alexander & Hatcher vs. Thierman et al. Argued and submitted.

Hosea vs. Slaughter. Submitted.

V. R. Bartlett, ex'r, vs. John Gilbert's heirs. Attachment awarded contestants against Hamilton Headley, of Fayette county, returnable next Thursday, 16th inst.

Thomas E. O. Brooks qualified as notary public, with John W. Finnell as surety.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, March 15.

Col. Stuart W. Cayce, of Mobile, is in the city.

The trial of Miss Kate Willis has been postponed until Tuesday, March 28.

The magnificent pipe organ for the Third Presbyterian church arrived yesterday morning.

August Knoefel & Son propose to erect a large chemical labratory on Lower Eighth street this spring.

The Mechanics' Mutual Aid Association meet in the grand jury room at the court-house Friday night.

Simon Reilly, Esq., is lying very ill with typhoid fever at his residence on the corner of Lower Seventh and Spring streets.

Jordan Bell was brought before Mayor Hart yesterday morning charged with "associating." Case dismissed for want of proof.

The steamer Indiana received at this place yesterday eighty head of cattle, 200 head of hogs, 500 head of sheep, and 2,000 barrels of cement.

The members of New Albany Lodge No. 39, A. Y. M., are meeting with great success in filling up their Masonic library. They solicit contributions from all their friends.

The subscription papers to the memorial of the late Dr. Gibbs are still open. Persons desirous of contributing will please leave their names with Mr. T. S. Cornelius, at his drug store.

Mrs. Blunk, a niece of ex-sheriff Thomas J. Fullenlove, died at Grandview, on Saturday. Her remains were brought to this city yesterday, and taken to Georgetown for interment.

The Cincinnati newspaper reporter who woke up last evening to find himself in the station-house, says that New Albany whisky don't agree with him.

Yesterday, Joseph St. John, Josiah Gwin and Wm. P. Davis, appraised the property at the County Poor Asylum, agreeable to an order of the County Commissioners.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Martin Himes and Elizabeth Tabler, Charles E. Jansen and Susan Himes, Charles T. Meek and Martha M. Mays, and Isaac C. Mix and Cordelia Ann Bullock.

The workingmen's party disclaim that they design waging war against capitalists, although one of their articles of association has been so construed. They hold a meeting next Friday night at McCurdy's Hall.

A couple of chaps residing in the lower end of the city engaged in a rough and tumble fight at Gassman's saloon, on Lower Fifth street, yesterday. During the melee they smashed up a large glass in the door of the saloon.

Justices A. W. Monroe and James W. Baxter yesterday sat as a lunacy commission on the cases of Catharine Taylor, colored, and Jacob Seitbel, German. They were adjudged insane and application will be made for their admission to the hospital for the insane at Indianapolis.

In the case of the City of New Albany vs. Mary Sloan, charged with keeping a house of ill-repute, the jury, after being out all night, failed to agree, and returned into court yesterday morning, announced their failure to agree and were discharged. There will be a new trial on Tuesday, March 28th.

The following gentlemen are in the field as candidates for Councilmen at the next election: From the First ward, John S. Davis; Second ward, L. G. Matthews; Fourth ward, John B. Windstandley; Fifth ward, George H. Devol; Sixth ward, John Tinney. No candidate to represent the Fifth ward has been announced as yet.

County School Examiner, P. V. Albright, on Monday visited the Main-street school and found it in a most excellent condition. The attendance is large, and there is evidence of satisfactory improvement. Miss Lizzie Thickstun is principal, assisted by a very efficient corps of teachers—Misses Virginia Allgood, Mary Hedrick, Alice Day, Sudie May and Mollie Bean.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday: Isaac Redman's heirs to Geo. M. Lukenbill, west half of lot 88 Main street, Greenville, $60; Isaac Redman's heirs to Elizabeth Sapenfield, 4 acres and 7 rods, near Greenville, $600; Peter Hebiard to George Bruechet, south 18¼ acres of northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 20, township 3, range 6, $300.

Leopold Kaufman, of Louisville, whose wife received a divorce from him in one of our courts a short time since and was married again Monday, came to this city yesterday in company with a couple of friends, one of whom represented that he was a reporter for a Cincinnati newspaper. The trio procured a horse and buggy and drove through the city at a furious rate. They soon fell into the hands of the police, and will be presented to the Mayor this morning on the triple charge of drunk, disorderly, and fast driving.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, March 15

Coal is at seventeen cents, but will decline soon.

The County Commissioners adjourned for the session on Monday evening.

Bricks are delivered in Jeffersonville from Louisville at $10 25 per thousand.

The woolen-mills are being put in readiness to resume operations. This establishment employs over fifty operatives.

Twenty-five pupils residing in the country adjacent to Jeffersonville have applied for admission to our High School.

Judge C. L. Dunham has been invited to repeat, in New Albany, the temperance lecture he recently delivered in Jeffersonville.

Mrs. Hertsch has purchased the two-story house of George W. Payne on Walnut street, opposite the rear of the Presbyterian church.

Geo. W. Baxter, sheriff elect, has filed his bonds, with Howard and Read as his bondsmen. The County Commissioners approved the bond.

Howard & Co. have put in a bid for the building of the splendid steamer which Captain John Cannon intends shall eclipse the famous Katie.

The indications are that brick will sell for ten dollars a thousand. All of our brick burners are now ready to make brick, and are only awaiting settled weather.

The vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal church on Monday had a meeting, when they extended a pastoral call to Rev. T. S. Bacon, of Hamilton, Ohio.

On Monday afternoon, or night, some person entered the office of Howard Johnson, on Spring street, and abstracted from his desk two gold pens and holder, valued at $15.

The large flat-bottomed Missouri river packet at Barmore's will be launched in a few days. Captain Barmore then commences to build a White river packet for Captain Elliot.

A gentleman was in the city in search of a house for himself and family, on Monday, but in consequence of the scarcity of houses, he was compelled to seek another location.

The old brick house just adjoining the "Y" on the west side of the bridge-approach, caught fire yesterday morning from locomotive sparks. The roof was almost entirely destroyed before the fire was extinguished.

Rev. J. M. Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, who is here preaching, on trial, in the Presbyterian Church, has created such a favorable impression that it is likely he will receive a pastoral call from that church.

Our house-carpenters and contractors report that they have as many houses on contract as they can build for a good while to come. They predict that the building of this season will exceed that of last year.

Ed. Jenkins, while unloading a lot of hay at the Government stables, on New Market street, Monday evening, fell off the wagon and a bale of hay fell on his breast. It was feared that he suffered serious internal injuries, but subsequent medical investigation proved otherwise.

Dr. Davis L. Field commences this morning the erection of a new house on Maple, between Wall and Locust streets. John E. Armstrong, chief clerk of the J., M. and I. R. R., also commences the erection of a new house to-day on Chestnut street, adjoining Wm. Whitesides', between Mechanic and Fulton streets. James Young will build a new house soon.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

New maple molasses at Harryman & Sprowl's.

LOST—By S. T. Thompson, yesterday morning, on Spring, between New Market and the ferry, $60, five 10's and two 5's, greenbacks. A liberal reward given if left at the postoffice.

WANTED—A hostler at Bud Gilbert's livery stable, in Jeffersonville, on Maple street, between Spring and Pearl streets.

TELEGRAMS.

Col. Burr Potter, of Newark, N. J., was killed in battle December 9th, while serving with the troops in France under Garibaldi.

In a family quarrel at Memphis last night, between two Italians, Richard Bucanni and Lippi, the former shot and instantly killed the latter, and then surrendered.

The Legislature of Virginia yesterday elected John W. Johnson, conservative, for United States Senator by 108 to 50 for John R Popham, the Republican nominee.

At Camden, Arkansas, on the 7th, Albert Trammell, a negro, under sentence of death for killing his wife, after nearly killing the [illegible] arrested and brought back.

Mrs. Wollage, relict of Col. Wollage, a wealthy planter of St. Sebastian county, Arkansas, last Saturday dropped dead after eating a hearty dinner. Foul play is suspected, as her husband's will bequeaths the property to former slaves at the death of the widow.

The flood in the Kennebec river is now abating. The ice for two miles above the city of Lewiston, Maine, is jammed into one mass, and the ice-field in some places is twenty feet thick, and piled up for many feet at one point on the highway. A large number of logs have been lost.

There was a general jail delivery at Pine Bluff, Ark., last week, resulting in the escape of Tom Lee, under sentence of death, Lee Taylor, charged with assault with intent to kill, and Dr. F. W. Walls, charged with horse stealing. The prisoners effected their escape by sawing a bar in the window.

The Whereabouts of Forrester.

PITTSBURG, March 14.—Forrester, the Nathan murderer, is thought to be at present in Cambria county jail. The authorities there have telegraphed for Pittsburg officers to go and identify him. Officers will be sent to-night.

Johnny Robenson, brought from Claremonte to testify in court to-day, escaped from the officers and is now at large.

The San Domingo Commissioners.

KINGSTON, March 14—A grand ball was given on board the Tennessee last night, which was attended by the notabilities of the island. The commissioners to-day are visiting the country at the invitation of the authorities, and the correspondents are rusticating in every direction.

☞ A witty French writer and traveler observed: Amsterdam bargains, Athens conspires, Berlin meditates, Brussels argues, Dresden laments and wonders, Dublin begs, Edinburgh dreams, Florence gazes, Frankfort counts, Geneva reads, Hamburg eats, Hanover sleeps, New York operates, San Francisco grows, Cassel whispers, Constantinople bathes, Copenhagen dresses, Leipzig studies, Lisbon smiles, London yawns, Lyons works, Madrid smokes, Manchester packs, Mannheim swears, Marseilles sings, Munich drinks, Naples sweats, Palermo wearies itself, Paris chats, Pesth prattles, St. Petersburg drinks tea, Stockholm amuses itself, Venice loves, Vienna digests, Warsaw sighs, and Rome prays.

☞ Nearly the whole of the lemon crop in Sicily has been attacked by a parasite, which renders it almost valueless for the English market. The fact was discovered by the scientific committee of the Royal Horticultural Society. The juice is not much affected, but the rind, which is used so extensively by confectioners, is rendered utterly worthless.

☞ Ralph Waldo Emerson spent two years in preparing a course of eighteen lectures for Harvard College, this season, and has completed the course, never having had an audience of seventy-five persons at any one of them.

CITY FEATURES.

March 27th.

Buy a ticket for $1 or six for $5 in Golladay's 45th drawing, at Owensboro, Ky. Tickets at W. Scott Glore's bookstore, corner Third and Jefferson.

Universal Exposition.

Forty-four-inch damask towels, 45 cents. Black alpacas, 45 cents; worth 65 cents. New styles lace collars. Two papers of needles for 5 cents. A dozen of good pencils for 15 cents.

☞ You save from 25 to 150 per cent. by having your portraits and photographs made at J. G. Elred's, second gallery below Fourth, on Main street.

☞ Stereoscopic pictures and fine Rembrandt photographs at Stowe's gallery, Fourth and Green streets. Prices reduced.

☞ Children's Carriages, at JANNEY & PERRY'S.

☞ Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

Infants.

The most irritable and restless of these tender little household buds are charmed as it were into quiet and sweet repose by using Mr. Whitcomb's Syrup.

☞ Real Jet Jewelry, at JANNEY & PERRY'S.

☞ For the finest Rembrandt Photographs, go to J. Henry Doerr's Gallery, Market street, below Ninth.

☞ Guanaco Umbrellas, at JANNEY & PERRY'S.

R. H. COURTNEY,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 77 Fourth St., Near Main.

☞ Property bought and sold, houses rented, rents collected, &c. Real estate and other notes, bonds, stocks, and loans negotiated. mh9 dim1thp

DIRECTORY OF LEADING LOUISVILLE HOUSES.

Name, Location, and Line of Business.

These Houses are First-Class, and this List Should be Retained for Reference.

Agricultural Implements, Machinery & Seed.
LEWIS, GAGE & CO., 172 Main st., bet. 5th & 6th.
Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.
J. D. BONDURANT, Main, bet. 4th & 5th. Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.
Agency of the Weed Sewing Machine.
W. H. GOLDERMAN, No. 7 Masonic Temple.
Advertising Agents.
F. I. DIBBLE & CO., room No. 9 Hamilton building, cor. 6th & Main.
Booksellers and Stationers.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 & 158 W. Main st.
W. H. BULKLEY, 158 4th, bet Green & Walnut.
Boots and Shoes.
RICHARD NUGENT, 133 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.
Boots and Shoes—Wholesale.
PIATT & ALLEN, 186 Main, bet. 5th & 6th.
China, Glass, Queensw're, House Furnish'g.
MAGILL BROTHERS, 161 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.
GAY'S CHINA PALACE, cor. 4th & Green.
Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer.
WILLIAM BABB, 19 3d, bet. Main & River.
Corsets and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.
B. F. FITCH & CO., Nos. 4 and 5 Masonic Temple.
Druggists—Wholesale.
GEO. H. CARY & CO., 81 4th, bet. Main & Market.
Everybody Takes It—Brady's Family Bitters.
D. C. BRADY & CO., 27 4th, bet. Main & River.
Farming Implements, Field Seeds, Lime, &c.
HEWITT, HARDY & CO., 110 & 112 Main street.
Flour, Grain & Gen'l Commis'n Merchants.
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 48 4th st. Also, proprietors Central Elevator, Pana, Illinois.
Fur Manufacturers.
GREEN & GREEN, 180 Main, near 4th.
Furniture and Mattresses.
BENNETT & BOURNE, 66 Main, above 3d.
Grain Dealers and Commission Merchants.
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 48 4th, bet. Main & Riv.
Guns, Pistols and Fishing Tackle.
JOSEPH GRIFFITH & SONS, 124 W Main street.
House-furnishing Goods.
FYNE & CREIGHTON, 146 Market, bet. 4th & 5th.
Hardware, Cutlery, Rubber Belting, &c.
G. BAURMAN & CO., 269 Main st., bet. 7th and 8th.
Hat Manufacturers and Fur Dealers.
HASTINGS & COURTNEY, 150 Main, bet. 4th & 5th.
Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
W. B. BELKNAP & CO., 83 Main, corner 3d.
Lithographers, Engravers, & Job Printers.
HART & MAPOTHER, 118 & 120 Main, bet. 3d & 4th.
Laces, Embroideries, and Ladies' Goods.
DORA SCHULZ, 165 4th, bet. Market & Jefferson.
Liquor Dealer and Commission Merchant.
JOHN B. LEWIS, 31 3d, bet. Main and river.
Life Insurance.
SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF KY., corner 3d & Jefferson.
Manufacturer of Fine Shirts.
N. SID. PLATT, 64 4th, opposite National Hotel.
Music, Pianos, and Organs.
LOUIS TRIPP, 118 Main st., bet. 3d & 4th.
Millinery and Fancy Goods.
Mrs. M. J. OSBORNE, 136 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.
Mirrors.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 4th, bet. Main & Market.
Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music, &c.
WILL. S. HAYS, 160 4th st.
Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 & 158 W. Main st.
Photography.
WEBSTER'S GALLERY, 85 4th, bet. Main & Market.
Pictures and Frames.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 4th, bet. Main & Market.
Real Estate Broker and Agent.
S. S. MEDDIS, 150 Main, over Morton, Galt & Co.'s B'k
Real Estate Brokers and Agents.
GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., 74 Main, bet. 2d & 3d.
Sewing Machines.
HOWE—A. H. DORRIS, 166 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.
GROVER & BAKER—S. ROGERS, 188 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.
SINGER'S—J. B. KENNEDY, 164 4th, bet. Green & Walnut.
Show Cases.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 4th, bet. Main & Market.
Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, &c.
R. E. MILES, 52 Main, bet. 2d & 3d.
Wall Paper and Window Shades.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 4th, bet. Main & Market.

LECTURES.

Spiritualism.

MRS. G. L. WHITMAN, of London, the Oriental traveler, will deliver a lecture on Thursday, March 16, at Weisiger Hall, and will show Spiritualism up in all of its windings. Mrs. W. will define from a Bible stand-point what a REAL Spiritual body is. She will also give a recipe to the audience whereby they may cure every case of Spiritual imposition if the remedy be properly applied.

Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. Tickets can be obtained at Faulds' music store, Main st.

JOHN G. SAXE
WILL LECTURE
ON FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 17,
AT
Weisiger Hall,
For the benefit of the
WORKING WOMEN'S HOME.
Subject—FRENCH FOLKS AT HOME. A lecture with poetical recitations.
Tickets 75 cts.—For sale at Will S Hays', where reserved seats can be procured without extra charge. mh12 d6

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA - HOUSE.
Wednesday Evening, March 15th,
Sargent's Great Vaudeville Company
WILL appear in a new Olio, new Burlesque, new Ballet, new Acts, and new Sketches, concluding with Robert Butler's Great Comical Trick Pantomime entitled
Old Dame Trot and Her Comical Cat,
Introducing the champion quartette of pantomimists
☞ Matinee on Saturday.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

GRAND PROCESSION!

Programme.

THE procession will form on Jefferson street, right resting on Fifth, at 2 o'clock precisely, as follows:

1. Grand Marshal, J. P. McGRATH, and his aids. Matthew Curran, James O'Connor, Daniel Guy, Thos. W. McNally.
2. St. Michael's Benevolent Society; J. Louis Brady, Marshal.
3. St. John's Mutual Aid Society; William O'Connor, Marshal.
4. United Sons of Erin; Dr. J. J. McDonough, Marshal.
5. St. Patrick's Benevolent Society; James McSorley, Marshal.

The procession, being formed, will move out Fifth to Chestnut, up Chestnut to Fourth, thence along Fourth to Broadway, down Broadway to Eighth, up Eighth to Chestnut, down Chestnut to Thirteenth, thence along Thirteenth to Market, up Market to Eighth, down Eighth to Main, up Main to Second, out Second to Jefferson, up Jefferson to Brook, in Brook to Main, up Main to Clay, thence along Clay to Walnut, down Walnut to Third, in Third to Jefferson, down Jefferson to Fourth, where the procession will be disbanded.

The hours appointed for each society to start from their respective places of meeting are as follows:
St. John's, half-past one o'clock, precisely.
St. Patrick's, half-past one o'clock, precisely.
St. Michael's, quarter to two o'clock, precisely.
United Sons of Erin, quarter to two o'clock, precisely. By order of the GRAND MARSHAL.
mh15 d3

WEISIGER HALL.
Complimentary Concert
TO THE BLIND BOY
JOHN T. CAMP.
Monday Evening, March 20, 1871.
TICKETS....75 cents.
mh9 dtd.

Weisiger Hall.
THEODORE
THOMAS'
Unequaled Concert Organization
OF
50 DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS.
The public is respectfully informed that Mr. THEO. THOMAS will give
3 GRAND CONCERTS
Monday Evening, March 13,
Tuesday Evening, March 14,
Wednesday Evening, March 15.
MISS ANNA MEHLIG,
The celebrated Pianiste, will appear, together with the
Unrivaled Orchestra
Admission Tickets One Dollar; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra. The sale of Reserved Seats will commence Thursday morning, March 9, at D. P. Faulds Music Store. mh5 dtd
The Steinway Grand Piano used on this occasion is from the store of D. P. Faulds, agent for the Steinway Piano.

FREIGHT NOTICE.
Important to Shippers of Freight to
Mobile & Southeastern States
VIA
MOBILE & CHATTANOOGA R. R.
FROM NEW ORLEANS.
This road is now prepared to sign through bills of lading
FROM LOUISVILLE TO
Mobile, Montgomery, Selma, Macon, West Point, Columbus, Atlanta, Augusta, Union Springs, Ala., Eufaula, Ala., and all Stations on Southwestern R. R.
ALSO ALL LANDINGS ON ALABAMA, TOMBIGBEE, AND BLACK WARRIOR RIVERS,
Via Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co. Steamers.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents,
Office 46 Fourth st., bet. Main & river.
WM. J. PHELPS, Gen'l Freight Ag't.
mh16 eod1m4thp

BARKHOUSE BROS. & CO.,
Formerly Dorn, Barkhouse & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Kentucky Whiskies,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
fe12 eod3m No. 69 Main st., LOUISVILLE, KY

COAL.
W. L. MURPHY & CO., 59½ Third street, near Main, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PITTSBURG, PEACOCK, POMEROY, and CANNEL COAL. fe10 dtf

MOORE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Furniture, Mattresses, Chairs, &c.
90 Main St., South Side,
Three doors below Third, LOUISVILLE, KY.
fe1 d3m-WF&M

To Saddlers and Shoemakers.
We have received the agency for the celebrated
UNION WAX-THREAD
SEWING MACHINE!
Which we will sell at manufacturers' prices.
McCREADY & MARTIN,
Dealers in Leather and Shoe Findings
fe3 d2mWF&Su 79 Fifth st., Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE
Woodenware Manufacturing Co.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
THE above Company, having completed their works, are prepared to fill orders from the trade for PAILS, TUBS, KEELERS, and WASH-BOARDS of the various sizes and of superior quality. Orders by mail or sent to the office, corner Main and Hancock streets, will be promptly filled. Factory corner of Fulton and Adams streets. mh2 d1m W. H. DIX, President.

RHORER & SPEED,
119 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Hair, Fire Brick, &c.
Facilities for the Prompt Execution of all orders at Lowest Prices and Rates of Freight.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COOPERAGE FOR SHIPMENT.
fe16 SuWeFr 3m

TASKER'S SELF-REGULATING HOT-WATER APPARATUS, FOR HEATING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.
MAGENS & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
SPEED, MAGENS & CO.,
No. 78 Third st, Louisville, Ky.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
MORRIS, TASKER & CO., PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wrought Iron Pipe for Steam, Gas, and Water,
Boiler Flues, Steam and Gas Fitters' Tools, &c.
mh5 FrSuWe 3m

CHAS. JACKSON, JNO. LOVING, } Formerly of Jackson, Loving & Co. H. V. LOVING, J. H. McGOODWIN, } Formerly of Loving & McGoodwin.
JACKSON, LOVING & McGOODWIN,
WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
307 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.
fe1 eod2m4thp

J. V. ESCOTT & SON
OFFER EVERY VARIETY OF
DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS,
Fresco Papers, Natural Wood Papers, &c.
We Manufacture All Kinds of Gilt and Other
ORNAMENTAL ROOM MOLDINGS!
We have in our employ a full corps of Experienced and Skillful Workmen, and are prepared to execute orders in the most artistic manner. CALL AND SEE DESIGNS AND SPECIMENS OF WORK.
68 Main St., bet. Second & Third, Louisville, Ky.
oc13 eodtf

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,
Corner Fourth and Main.
SPECIAL SALE OF FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.
THURSDAY MORNING, March 16, at 10 o'clock, we will sell 3 parlor sets in green rep and hair cloth, marble center tables, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen furniture, 2 Pianos, show-cases, one No. 1 Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, carpets, clocks, plated ware, &c.
N. B.—The above is the largest lot of goods ever offered at auction in this market. Dealers and ladies especially invited. mh15

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.
10 bbls Mackerel, 15 bbls Vinegar, 10 boxes Soap, 3 kits Mackerel, 10 dozen Brooms, 5 bales Hops, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 15, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, will be sold the above, without reserve.
Terms cash. mh14 C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!
BY WHARTON & CO.
Large Boarding-House of 18 rooms, well and completely furnished,
AT AUCTION.
BEGINNING TUESDAY MORNING, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at residence No. 136 Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth, south side, all the Furniture therein contained, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:
PARLOR—Brussels Carpets, Parlor Furniture.
DINING-ROOM—3 Extension Tables; Table Linen; a large and elegant lot Tableware, all in No. 1 order; fine Sideboard, with Etagere.
HALL—Oil cloth, Chairs, and Hat Rack.
14 BED-ROOMS of Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands, Beds and Bedding, large lot No. 1 Feathers, Comforts, Sheets, and in fact everything necessary for complete outfit for housekeepers.
The especial attention of dealers and housekeepers, particularly the ladies, is called to this sale, as the goods are all good and in No. 1 order. Sale peremptory, as the party is quitting business.
Terms cash. mh11 WHARTON, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALES.

Notice.
I WILL sell, by order of the District Court of the United States, at public auction, at the Custom-house door, in Louisville, on THURSDAY, March 16, 1871, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, four work horses, one wagon, and four sets of harness, for cash; an interlocutory order of sale having been made by said Court. ELI H. MURRAY,
mh14 d3 U. S. Marshal, Ky.

The Louisville Bromophyte Fertilizer Company
MANUFACTURE a fertilizer from night soil which is superior to any known substance for enriching lands. It is shown by analysis to be stronger than Guano, and yet only costs one-third the price. For sale by the leading agricultural houses in the city at
$40 PER TON.
☞ Principal warehouse and salesrooms at No. 30 Third street.
☞ Send for a circular. mh11 deod1m4thp&wim

PRINTING
Having become the purchaser of the
Courier-Journal Job Rooms,
I am now, with the extensive facilities at my command, enabled to do every variety of
JOBPRINTING
promptly and at the very lowest prices. I have added a large stock of NEW TYPES, and will continue to receive all the NEW STYLES as soon as they are issued, which will give my customers advantages that have not been heretofore enjoyed in Louisville.
RAILROAD
Printing done at the lowest prices.
STEAMBOAT
Printing in all styles and colors.
J. H. STACKHOUSE.
Office in Second Story Courier-Journal Buildings.
fe3 dtf

NANZ & NEUNER,
Florists, Nurserymen, and Landscape Gardeners,
Dealers in and Growers of
FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS,
BEG leave to inform the citizens of Louisville and of the Southern States in general that they always keep a large and complete selection of Flowers, Plants, Shrubberies, Evergreens, and Seeds of all kinds, the latter of which, together with a large variety of Bulbs of all colors and kinds, were mostly all directly imported from Germany and Belgium by Mr. Nanz himself during his late visit to the old country, and which they offer, either at wholesale or retail, at lowest prices.
Descriptive Catalogue sent free to all who apply. Address NANZ & NEUNER, Louisville, Ky.
☞ Bouquets, Wreaths, Crosses, Anchors, &c., made to order in the most artistic style and at reasonable charges.
☞ Decorations of Halls, Churches, Parlors, &c., also promptly attended to.
Flower and Seed Store No. 1 Weisiger Block Fourth street.
Green-House and Flower Grounds No. 472 Third street, Louisville, Ky. fa20 Su&We3m

FORTUNE TELLER.
ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on
MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT
Of New Albany, Ind.
Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen; for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are and how to get them.
Also all persons engaged in any difficult lawsuits would consult their interest by calling on me, for I never fail to give satisfaction.
Madam Veit possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave. au11 Wed&Sat

H. PARKER & CO.,
(Successors to Parker & Sleeper,)
Importers, Manufacturers of, & Dealers in
VENEERS
Of Foreign and Native Woods.
Spanish Cedar for Cigar Boxes constantly on hand. Salesroom and Factory, 10, 12, 14 Travers, 133, 135, 137 Portland street, Boston, Mass. Send for circular and price list. Highest market price paid for fancy woods. ja14 Sa&3mil W&Sa36

PAPER HANGINGS.
CHRISTY, CONSTANT & SHEPHERD,
LATE CHRISTY, CONSTANT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS,
No. 501 Broadway, New York.
Factory, 510 to 544 West 23d st. fe20 deod3mMW&F

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—The five-story store-house, No. 185 Main street, north side, one door east of Fifth street, is offered for rent. Possession given the first of April. Apply to R. A. ROBINSON & CO. mh2 dtf

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A beautiful residence, on the west side of Third, between Broadway and Breckinridge. Has all modern improvements. Apply at No. 164 Third st., bet. Market and Jefferson, to J. R. TIMMONS. mh1 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE and 10 ACRES of GROUND—Half a mile from city limits, on the Bardstown road and street railway. Apply to JOHN H. TUCKER, No. 11 Center st. mh12 SuWe&Frtf

FOR RENT—SPLENDID RESTAURANT AND SALOON STAND—That large and elegant two-story brick house on the southeast corner of First and Main streets, opposite the Galt House, fitted up in magnificent style. This is the best location in Louisville for a hotel on the European plan, and will be rented very low. Inquire at No. 234 West Main street, or to S. S. MEDDIS, No. 150 West Main street. fe26 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOM—At People's Bank of Kentucky, corner Second and Main sts. J. H. HUBER, Cashier. fe14 dtf

FOR RENT—TWO FINE FRONT OFFICES—Over the Falls City Tobacco Bank, corner of Seventh and Main streets, suitable for insurance companies; also two smaller offices on Seventh street, in same building. Apply to J. MONKS & COBB, 287 Main st. ja17 dtf

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET OFFICE—Room on second floor of building occupied by Louisville Ins. and Banking Company. Inquire of THEO. HARRIS, President. de28 dtf

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SALE—TOWBOATS, &c.—The towboats "Imperial," "Tiber," and "Clipper," with twelve model barges, all in good order. Will be sold together or singly as desired. Apply to JNO. ROBSON, Winona, Minn., or to HENRY A. HOLTZER & CO., St. Louis. fe16 d1m

THE OLD RELIABLE
ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE,
Composed of the following first-class passenger steamers:
CHAMPION, ANNA, KATE ROBINSON, ABEONA, AND SHAMROCK.
Leaving Louisville for St. Louis and all way points every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock M., positively, from city wharf, connecting at St. Louis with all the regular packets and railroads, and giving through receipts to all points above on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also upon all the several railroads leading out of St. Louis. Shippers of freight and stock will find it greatly to their interest to ship by the Express Line, guaranteeing quick time and perfect satisfaction.
Capt. JNO. A. WILLIAMSON, Gen'l Sup't.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents, No. 26 Fourth st.
mr9 d8m

For Cairo and St. Louis.
ABEONA.....B. J. VINTON, Master,
Leaves as above on Wednesday, the 15th, at 12 o'clock M., from city wharf, positively.
For freight or passage apply to MONTCALM & CO., Agents, No. 26 Fourth street.

FOR CINCINNATI,
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. Mail Line Steamers.
MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.
BEN. FRANKLIN....Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL....Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.
UNITED STATES....Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE....Capt. D. WHITTEN.
These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.
For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

"Old Reliable
Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.
LEONORA No. 2,
E. M. GARRETT, Master...W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk,
Leaves for the above and all way landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Fourth street.
Passengers and shippers can rely on prompt attention to business. FRANK CARTER, Sup't. McCARTHY & CO., Agents,
No. 41 Fourth street between Main and river.

Old Reliable Kentucky River Packet.
SAM SANDERS, Capt....GEO. M. WOOD, Clerk.
BLUE WING No. 3
Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. For Shaker Ferry every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. [ja15 dtf] J. W. FORSEE.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
KATE KINNEY....HICKS KING, Master,
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans on Saturday, the 18th, at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

Merchants' Line—Louisville and Ark. Packet Co.
PINK VARBLE....N. C. SELBY, Master,
For Memphis, Arkansas and White rivers on Saturday, the 18th, at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.
TARASCON....MATHER, Master,
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson on This Day, the 15th, at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company.
GLENCOE....CALHOON, Master,
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans on Friday, the 17th, at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
GLENCOE....CALHOON, Master,
Will leave as above on Thursday, the 16th, at 5 P. M. SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
KATE KINNEY....HICKS KING, Master,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 5 P. M. SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

For Evansville, Cairo, and Memphis.
ROB'T BURNS....FRANK SHUNK, Master,
Will leave as above on Thursday, the 16th, at 12 M., positively, from city wharf. SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company.
ROBERT MITCHELL....R. M. WADE, Master,
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans on Wednesday, the 15th, at 4 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, SATTERWHITE BROS., } Agents.

Regular Red River Packet.
For Alexandria, Shreveport, and Jefferson, Texas, Direct.
EDINBURG....W. W. FENTON, Master,
Will leave on Wednesday, the 15th, at 4 P. M., from city wharf, positively.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

A. H. CARDOZO & CO.,
Tobacco Commission Merchants
No. 169 Front St., New York.
OUR agent, Mr. E. F. FINLEY, No. 324 West Main street, Louisville, Ky., will make cash advances on consignments to us. ja12 d&w3m-dis&3m

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—T... CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—CITIZENS—In want of help of any kind are promptly supplied by telling the Employment Agent. Help directed to stores, offices, residences, &c., for employer to see, as per instruction. Good mechanics, clerks, salesmen, porters, drivers, laborers, females &c. All wishing employment call at LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—$1,000—For one or more years, on unincumbered real estate, for which a fair interest will be given. The property offered as security is worth $10,000. Apply to H. W. HAWES, No. ... West Jefferson. mh13

WANTED—BOARDING—For a gentleman and two ladies, in a pleasant family, on the L. C. & L. R. R., or on one of the pikes leading out of the city. Best of references. Address L. A. H., this office.

WANTED—UNMARRIED WOMAN—To cook, wash, and iron for a small family. Apply at store No. 237 West Main st., or at residence on east side Walnut street, first door below Seventeenth.

WANTED—A PARTNER—To take an interest in an established first-class manufacturing business. A good book-keeper preferred. Address "Manufacturer," Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—SITUATION—As foreman in a sash and door factory and lumber-yard, or for builder and architectural drawings. For ... A. H. S., 138 East Walnut, Louisville, Ky. mh13

WANTED—TO SELL—A COUNTRY STORE—Doing a good business. Stock will invoice between two thousand and twenty-five hundred dollars. Address P. M., Hill Grove, Ky. mh13

WANTED—IT KNOWN—That MADAME ..., the Fortune-Teller, can be consulted at No. 7, East Walnut street, Louisville. mh15

WANTED—8 LADIES—Good canvassers, to sell an article entirely new. Commissions large. Apply, after 9 o'clock to-day, at No. 79 Third street, between Main and Market.

WANTED—TO SELL—A FIRST-CLASS STORE—Centrally located, doing a good business. I wish to leave the city. Address H. D., this office. mh15

WANTED—CANVASSER—An experienced canvasser. Apply to T. W. McGILL, 11... Jefferson street, between 8 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK—White. None need apply who is not willing to leave the city. Apply at 34 West Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATION—To do sewing (has machine), by a lady. Give good reference. Address P., this office. mh15

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young lady of good education, as saleswoman in a store. Good references given if required. Address M., this office.

WANTED—300 GIRLS—Do you want a place? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts., to get good girls AT ONCE. All respectable females find places. MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—A WHITE NURSE—One that can come well recommended. Apply to A. STOKES, Fifth street, between Walnut and Chestnut, west side. mh14

WANTED—To let housekeepers and owners know that they cannot go to a better place for wall paper and window shades than to No. ... Third street, between Jefferson and Green. DUNCAN & BROOKS. mh12 2eod4 We...

WANTED—STONE-CUTTERS—Accustomed to cutting sand-stone, to work at the quarries near St. Genevieve, Mo., sixty miles below St. Louis. Pay 25 cents per foot for strechers, and 30 cents for headers, all pointed, face work. A steady season's employment can be had by applying early to ROGERS & MORTON, contractors, at the quarries.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE CORRESPONDENT—By a brokerage firm of first standing in New York, in this city. One who is well acquainted with the trade in coffee, sugar, and syrups, may find it to his advantage to address W. & N., Postoffice Box 5,986, New York City. mh13

WANTED—A WHITE WOMAN—A good cook, washer, and ironer, to do the work of a small family. Apply at 248 West Walnut st. mh12

WANTED—A COOK AND A WASHER AND IRONER—Immediately. None but a competent women need apply, and with good references. To such high wages will be paid. Four miles in the country. Apply at 478 Second street, beyond Breckinridge. mh10

WANTED—BOARDERS—Several single gentlemen to occupy rooms, with first-class board, in a good and central locality. Terms reasonable. Call and see rooms, No. 227 Second street, between Walnut and Chestnut.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man of energy and capacity, in some wholesale house. Grocery preferred. Small salary satisfactory, the chief object being to learn business thoroughly. Address A. D., this office. mh7

WANTED—TO TRADE—Vacant ground in the business portion of the city for a dwelling-house. Apply to R. H. COURTNEY, Real Estate Agent, No. 77 Fourth street. mh5

WANTED—BOARDERS—Both day and permanent. Apply at 188 Fifth street, between Walnut and Green.

WANTED—50 trunk and valise makers. STRATTON, SNODGRASS & CO. fe22

WANTED—One set each parlor and bed-room furniture and carpets for rent by the month. Address, with full particulars, L., Lock Box 59, Postoffice.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 a month—Address C. BOWERS & CO., 438 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa. mh13 d&w3m

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF
Gen. R. E. LEE,
By JAMES D. McCABE, JR., OF VA.
The Standard Biography of the Great Chieftain. Its popularity is attested by the sale of over 50,000 Copies already. Send for Circulars. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O., or Memphis, Tenn. de28 d&w3m

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTY—Title indisputable. Thirty-two acres fronting on the Brownsboro turnpike road, within fifteen hundred feet of the city limits; situation splendid, affording a beautiful view of the city and the great bridge across the falls. This is one of the most beautiful locations for a fine residence or fancy garden that can be found anywhere in the vicinity of our city. There is a never-failing spring of pure cold water. An abundance of apple orchard—selected fruit—of about one hundred and thirty trees. Should it be desired, the lots adjoining this tract ... which is well improved. Persons desiring of purchasing are invited to call and examine the premises. Apply to E. P. or Miss ANN REINHARD, on the property, or to H. W. HAWES, No. 46 West Jefferson street. mh15 d6

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street, on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets; on Madison street, on Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire at Grever & Son's Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. mh15

FOR SALE—A PATENT RIGHT—As the owner is unable to attend to the business. Call at 3... Market, between Second and Third. mh13

FOR SALE—CHEAP—PEWS—A large lot of church pews. Apply to GEO. A. NEWMAN, druggist, Fifth and Walnut. mh15 eod4

FOR SALE—ENGINE AND BOILER—Nearly new, and six-horse power; is in complete running order, and will be sold cheap on account of being too small for my present increased business capacity. The engine can be seen in motion at any time by calling at the Kentucky Malt House, Market, between Sixth and Seventh streets. JOHN ENGELN. mh14 dtf

FOR SALE—BUILDING-LOT—On Brook street, south of St. Catharine, a handsome building lot, 37½x205 feet to a 20-foot alley. BUCKLE & SHAFFER, Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. mh14 d3

FOR SALE—ROCKAWAY—A four-seated rockaway, nearly new. Inquire at 113 Third street. mh14 dtf

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS—A rare chance for investment at a bargain, on the east side of Sixth street, between Main and Market streets, in this city. Apply to HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO. fe26 Su&Wetf

FOR SALE—A RETAIL DRUG STORE—Doing a good business. Will sell at a bargain if early application is made. Address S., Fourth street P. office, Louisville. mh14d3*

FOR SALE—MARE—A fine combined saddle and harness mare. Inquire at room No. 1, 118 West Main street, up stairs. mh15 d2

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A new two-story and attic residence on the south side Chestnut street between Brook and Floyd. The house contains 7 rooms, besides attic, bath-room, &c. Lot 30x170. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth st. fe26 dtf

FOR SALE—DWELLING AND LOT—ON TEN YEARS' CREDIT—A desirable modern-built three-story brick—16 rooms, all modern improvements, with stable and carriage-house, centrally located. Apply to ERASTUS D. TYLER, 73 Fifth st. fe26 dtf

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A good and well-established prescription drug store, in a good locality, doing a fine business. Good reasons given for selling. Address C., at this office. fe19 dtf

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—40 by 200 feet, on the west side of Second street, between York and Breckinridge. This is the best building site in the city, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, Real Estate Agent, 66 Fourth street. no27 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FARM—An improved farm, in Hardin county, Ky., located a short distance east of Nolin, on the L. & N. R. R., and 10 miles east of Elizabethtown. Contains from 150 to 170 acres of land, over 100 acres of which are Nolin creek bottom land, two-thirds in a high state of cultivation. An abundance of fine timber, consisting of walnut, poplar, white oak, and sugar tree. Land the very best and lies well. Two-story brick residence of 7 rooms; 11-foot hall through the center; portico in front, back porch, cellar, &c. Fine orchard of fruit trees. Well of water and several springs. Best of churches and schools convenient. Will take in payment good city property. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson street. mh15 eod6

FOR SALE—A FARM—Of 110 acres, well improved, about 10 miles from this city. Will be offered at a bargain for ten days. Apply to ERASTUS D. TYLER, No. 73 Fifth street. mh14 d3

FOR SALE—3,000 ACRES GOOD LAND—Six or seven small improvements upon it. Will divide to suit purchasers and give gratis to purchaser lumber for building purposes. Said land lies three miles west of Bardstown Junction, N. R. R. Terms easy, or will trade for city property. Apply to CALDWELL, ELSTON & CO., Jefferson st., between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, or HASSBROUGH & PRIEST, Real Estate Agents, 68 Jefferson st., between Second and Third. mh5 eod6

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A nice, large, front room, with board, in a private family, for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be had by calling at 282 Sixth street. Reference exchanged. mh15 deod2*

BOARDING—Nicely-furnished rooms, with good board, can be had by the day, week, or month, at the corner of Seventh and Broadway. Boarding low as possible. mh14 d2*

BOARDING—Several good rooms, with board, can be had at the SPENCER HOUSE, 135 First street, between Market and Jefferson. References required.

PIANOS.
J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase.